

# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



OCTOBER 1960

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The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

## THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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# Missouri Historical Review

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*Editor*

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*Assistant Editor*

*Published Quarterly by*

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF MISSOURI

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THE COVER: On May 26, 1780, a force of 1,200 Indians and Canadian traders attacked St. Louis, a village with a predominantly French population of 700. Captain Fernando de Leyba commanded the Spanish garrison of 50 men or less, 280 townsmen, and reinforcements from Ste. Genevieve.

The defenders gathered in a stockade, erected in 1789 at present Sixth Street and Franklin Avenue, and after suffering about 100 casualties caused the attackers to withdraw.

The picture is from a mural by Oscar E. Berninghaus in the State Capitol, photographed by Gerald R. Massie of the Division of Resources and Development.



## A MESSAGE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

BY RICHARD S. BROWNLEE\*

Since taking office in May this is the first opportunity I have had as Director and Secretary of the Society to address the members through the *Review*. I would like here to express my sincere gratitude to those officers, trustees, and members of the Society who have in the past four months made my new duties much easier by their generous help, advice, and sympathetic understanding of my task.

Your State Historical Society today stands in a position of unusual eminence in the United States. As a state historical institution its reference and manuscript library is unsurpassed. Its newspaper library is unique, perhaps the greatest, and certainly the most complete, in the Nation. And, because of a genuine interest in local history on the part of an enlightened public and membership policies which wisely enable the participation of all citizens in the affairs of the Society, it is now the largest in the country. Our Society has attained this position of strength because of devoted past direction and the wise and far-sighted administration by its officers who have insisted for more than sixty years on economic, responsible, and intelligent service to the State of Missouri and her people.

With profound recognition then of this magnificent background, I would like to give you a look into the future as I see it, for the Society is a vital institution which, with your continued support, can become of even greater value to our State.



Dr. Richard S. Brownlee

\*Richard S. Brownlee, Ph.D., was appointed Secretary of the Society on May 4, 1960. On July 9, 1960, his title was changed to Director and Secretary.

During the next six months the Society will be moving into spacious and adequate quarters in the new ground wing of the University of Missouri Library Building. When this move is accomplished there will be many times as much area available as there was in the old crowded quarters and, for the first time in twenty-five years, sufficient space for our book, manuscript, newspaper, art, and cartoon collections. This move, the first since 1915, will have to be accomplished piecemeal, as the Society must give up old rooms and occupy new while construction is going on. This will mean that the various library and research facilities will be disturbed and separated at times, and our ability to be of service to the public will be hampered. At the same time, these conditions will be cheerfully borne by our staff, with the knowledge that our new quarters will ultimately mean modern and efficient working conditions.

As to its personnel, the Society is fortunate. Its present staff of highly trained and professionally educated historians and librarians is a good one. It is, however, imperative that this professional group be recognized and rewarded in the future, for they, and no one individual, are the true strength of the Society.

Based upon the present growth in membership, we can estimate that the Society will number about 15,000 individuals within the next two years. This steady increase in size will impose a strain upon the staff, for with growth comes an increasing demand for services from almost every department of the government and the schools and colleges of Missouri, as well as thousands of requests for information from citizens of the State. This growth, and the maintenance of the new quarters, automatically will require new methods of business administration and library science. For while one secretary could once address and post a thousand membership cards by hand she cannot post fifteen thousand. And while one research assistant could once handle five research problems a week he cannot now work on fifty. Situations such as these must be met and solved in the future.

Membership growth and the demand for increased services also create problems for the *Missouri Historical Review*. Since 1906 this quarterly has become a vast source library of Missouri and regional history. It is doubtful that a definitive piece of research and writing in local history could be attempted without examining and using the scholarly work that has appeared in the *Review* in the past half century. This means that there must be a continuation of the publication of sound scholarly materials in the *Review* while,

simultaneously, there must be a liberal balance of popular information of appeal to our general readers. To this end, scholars must be urged to contribute to the *Review* in order that their research and writing may be preserved for future historians while Dr. Donald Welsh and I, as directing editors, must be sensitive to the lay reader's interest. To this end I invite your constructive comment and criticism of each *Review*.

Adequate space in our new quarters will mean that the art, library, and manuscript collections of the Society, which are the property of the State of Missouri, can now be augmented. To this end may I urge each of you to assist in the collection and preservation of books, letters, and other documents concerning the history of Missouri? What archives the State has at present are held largely in the Society's State Publication Library, and these will be maintained, but there is a need for a steady acquisition of additional historical items. A historical document does not have to be old to be of value, for it should be remembered that the letters and diaries of servicemen of World War II will be of as great interest to historians a century from now as those of their counterparts of the Civil War are at present. Keep the Society advised when you discover important historical items.

It is believed that in the coming years the Society can maintain a sound and steady publication program. The next two years, it is hoped, will see the production of a Missouri Historic Sites Guide, as well as supplementary catalogues concerning the Society collections, which will be of interest and value to the public. To accomplish and to aid these enterprises the Society will make an attempt to strengthen and enlarge its association with local historical societies in the State. We hope that this can be done by sponsoring regional meetings and visiting each local society. In turn local societies are urged to call upon the State Society whenever its vast resources can be of help.

This then is your State Historical Society in 1960 and a brief view of its potential future. The State Society is not a museum and it is not a social organization of antiquarians. It is a center for serious historical research and a heavily utilized service institution for citizens of the State of Missouri. Problems of the present cannot be solved without knowledge of the past, and future action is impossible without an investigation of historical precedents. A new era of historical interest is dawning on this great State of ours. It has become evident to thoughtful men everywhere that our

Nation is no stronger than the knowledge and belief that our people have in the facts of their past history. We are facing a period of great crisis in the world and have able enemies who are committed totally to the destruction of our way of life and our form of government. Our adversaries have forced their people to have a blind but disciplined understanding of their manufactured and largely erroneous philosophy and interpretation of history. In this generation it is imperative and necessary for all of us to have a serious intellectual interest in our State's and Nation's history and to be active in promoting that which is the finest and most sound in our free American heritage. That is why your State Historical Society was founded and that is why it has attained its present position of prominence. I intend to see it pursue this vital and legitimate course with success during the coming years.

In closing, may I extend the most cordial greetings from the staff of your Society and a warm invitation to visit us when you are near Columbia.

## A 1795 INSPECTION OF SPANISH MISSOURI

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY JACK D. L. HOLMES\*

During the spring and summer of 1795, Spain's officials in the Mississippi Valley were engaged in feverish preparations of defense. A "cold war" existed at that time between the United States and



*Courtesy Jack D. L. Holmes*

**Manuel Gayoso de Lemos**

Spain over the navigation of the Mississippi and the southern boundary between the two nations. Spain also had good reason to fear the attempts of pro-French representatives of the revolutionary government in France to foment revolution in both Upper and Lower Louisiana. The year 1795 ran rife with conspiracies, military preparations, and official "tours" by anxious military officers who found it necessary to make observations on the loyalty of their inhabitants.

Perhaps the most important of these "tours of inspection" was undertaken by Brigadier

General Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, the governor of the Natchez District, who was to become governor general of all Louisiana in 1797.<sup>1</sup> Shortly after he had founded Fort Ferdinand de las Barrancas on the site of Memphis, Gayoso was ordered to New Madrid on highly secret business relating to the so-called "Spanish Conspiracy." The Baron de Carondelet, governor general of Louisiana and West Florida, ordered Gayoso to dissuade the western frontiers-

\*Jack D. L. Holmes, Ph. D., is assistant professor of history at McNeese State College, Lake Charles, Louisiana.

<sup>1</sup>Manuel Gayoso de Lemos was born in Oporto, Portugal, in 1751. After serving for many years in the Spanish military service, he was appointed first governor of the newly organized Natchez District in 1788. He arrived the following year and remained governor until 1797. During his administration he was responsible for forming important alliances between Spain and the southern Indian nations, constructing forts and protecting Spanish hegemony in the Mississippi Valley, and organizing the early towns of Natchez, Vicksburg, and Memphis. See Jack D. L. Holmes, "Gallant Emissary: The Political Career of Manuel Gayoso de Lemos in the Mississippi Valley, 1789-1799," doctoral dissertation, The University of Texas, June, 1959.

men from the false opinion that the Spanish court might sign a treaty with the United States which would prejudice the westerners' interests (the Jay-Gardoqui negotiations). Gayoso was authorized to promise the representatives of the Western States that if they would secede from the United States, Spain would guarantee their independence and allow them free navigation of the Mississippi. Pending negotiations, Gayoso was ordered to remain in Missouri on various pretexts until a definite meeting with the conspirators could take place.<sup>2</sup>

He probably realized that one of the best excuses for remaining in Upper Missouri without arousing American suspicions was an inspection of the various Spanish establishments in the area. Important information could be obtained first hand on the situation of the posts, their defenses, their problems, the loyalty of the inhabitants, the qualities of leadership in the various commandants, the commercial prospects, and the social needs of the predominantly Anglo-American communities. This type of information was essential to the development of Spanish plans for the defense of Upper Missouri, a problem which occupied the energies of both Gayoso and Carondelet from 1794 to 1796.<sup>3</sup>

Gayoso kept diaries of his important voyages and inspections, and his first diary began in Natchez on April 16, ending in New Madrid on September 7, 1795.<sup>4</sup> His second diary covered his tour from New Madrid to the "Establishments of the Illinois" and lasted from October 6 to October 28, 1795.<sup>5</sup> The following document is a brief résumé of the second portion of the 1795 reconnaissance of Louisiana. Although it is less complete than a similar report made by James Mackay to Gayoso in 1798,<sup>6</sup> it is an astute sketch of the prominent personalities of that time and their relations with the Spanish Government and each other. Its comments on the various industries of the region—agriculture, trade, salt, lead—bring into sharp focus the historical events of the Spanish domination of Missouri.

<sup>2</sup>Carondelet to Gayoso, Very Confidential, New Orleans, July 18, 1795, Archivo General de Indias (Seville, Spain), Papeles Procedentes de la Isla de Cuba, legajo 48, transcript in McClung Historical Collection, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

<sup>3</sup>On defenses in this region see Abraham P. Nasatir, "The Anglo-Saxon Frontier on the Upper Mississippi, 1786-1796," *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, XXIX (April 1931), 155-232.

<sup>4</sup>Diary of the Gallot "La Vigilante," April 16, 1795, to September 7, 1795, AGI, PC, Mississippi Provincial Archives, Spanish Dominion, Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi, V, 779-836.

<sup>5</sup>This diary is located in AGI, PC, leg. 2364, transcript in Manuscript Division, Library of Congress.

<sup>6</sup>Zenon Trudeau to (Gayoso), No. 316, St. Louis, January 15, 1798, AGI, PC, leg. 2365.

The original of this document is located in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, Spain; but the following translation is based on a transcript of the original (AGI, PC, leg. 2364) appearing in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress. It is here published for the first time.

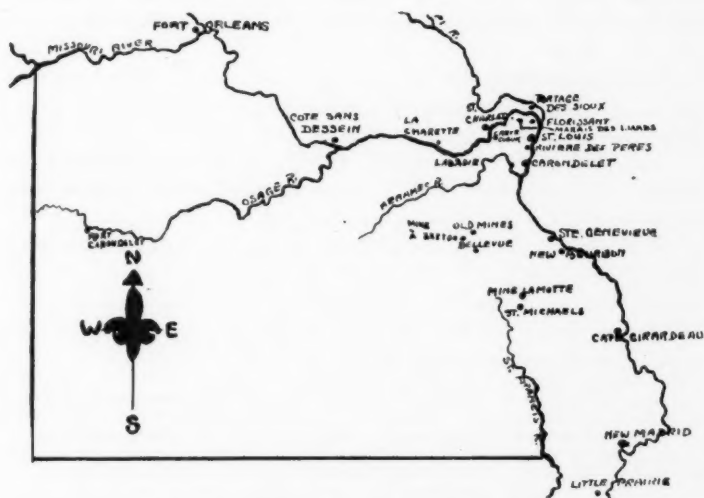
New Madrid November 24, 1795

My esteemed Governor and friend: Yesterday I returned from my peregrination, and although the trip was tiring, I could not keep you in ignorance about those lands, although it might be at the expense of larger tasks.

I have been as far as the River of the Illinois itself, after having visited all the Establishments we have, with the exception of Fort Carondelet, because the Season would not permit it.

I shall take the indispensable time to inform you by Official Report, since I have much to say; nevertheless I cannot delay in assuring you of the good disposition and loyalty of all the inhabitants of these remotest Establishments.

I shall report, although it be only two words on each Post or inhabited Place.



### French Settlements in Missouri, 1700-1804



From the painting by O. E. Berninghaus in the State Capitol

#### Old Ste. Genevieve

*Cabo Gerardo*<sup>7</sup> is an excellent location; the soil is very fertile and well-forested: *Don Luis Lorinier*<sup>8</sup> lives here and is in the process of beginning a considerable Establishment.

This subject has very exceptional merit and influence among the Indians; he is of good character, capable and active, and above all, very loyal.

*Santa Genoveva*<sup>9</sup> has a considerable Population and one admires the fine state in which the People are found, considering the short time that they have been transferred there from the lower point.

Its inhabitants are very united, are of good disposition and blindly ready to do whatever they are ordered in the Royal service or respecting the economy of the people.

Captain *Don Francisco Valé*<sup>10</sup> is a subject of very appreciable talents, friend of Peace and good order; all his actions are so many testimonies or proofs of the fervor with which he loves the King; he has the confidence of the community, which, guided by him, will make the greatest sacrifices.

<sup>7</sup>Cape Girardeau District was limited on the north by Apple Creek and by Tywappity Bottom on the south. Carondelet gave Luis Lorimier the land on which the settlement was formed in 1793, hoping the community would prove a barrier to Osage incursions and American pretensions.

<sup>8</sup>Louis Lorimier was born in 1748 in Lachene, Montreal. A violent Tory during the American Revolution, he later became an Indian trader in Ohio, and in 1778 he captured Daniel Boone.

<sup>9</sup>Ste. Genevieve was the first permanent settlement in Upper Louisiana.

<sup>10</sup>Francisco Vallé became civil and military commandant of Ste. Genevieve in 1796, remaining in office until he died on March 6, 1804.



Father *San Pedro*,<sup>11</sup> Priest of the Post, is justly esteemed by all, is very charitable and attentive to his Ministry; the attendance at Church and the frequency with which the residents take the Sacraments is the greatest proof of his merit.

The Homes of Mr. *Peyroaux*<sup>12</sup> and Mr. Du Bardo are still located on the ancient site of the Town of *Santa Genoveva*. It is not strange why the former ought to change his residence, but the latter stays because of affairs over which he has no control.

The population of *Nueva Borbon*<sup>13</sup> is already considerable, and it will not be long in joining with *Santa Genoveva*.

In this Town lives Mr. *De Laziere*,<sup>14</sup> a reputable subject not only in his blameless conduct, but also for the interest which he takes in the prosperity of the entire Country in general, so that he is truly occupied in adapting to the situation and character of his neighbors in an admirable manner.

In *Salina* there is a small Population composed of those people who work in the manufacture of Salt which can be expanded greatly, since there is now only one Well that hardly produces fifteen *Minoes* of Salt per day.<sup>15</sup>

It would be advisable to develop this Business since it is of paramount necessity; half of those who work are Anglo-Americans.

The Lead Mines are twenty leagues from *Santa Genoveva*, although there are other mines that are not worked; there is also much Mineral of good iron, and coal.

Ten leagues from *Santa Genoveva* we begin to see the ruins of the Establishments destroyed by the Indians; those who have remained have arrived in St. Louis in the same way as in the outskirts of that Capital [New Orleans].

A short distance from St. Louis is the Town of *Carondelet*<sup>16</sup> which

<sup>11</sup>Father San Pedro (St. Pierre) was the village priest from 1789 to 1797 in the first church building constructed in present day Missouri.

<sup>12</sup>Enrique (Henri or Henry) Peyroux de la Coudrenaire, Captain of Infantry, was commandant of Ste. Genevieve from 1789 to 1796. He was known as a "man of no mean literary reputation" and was interested in science, particularly geography.

<sup>13</sup>Nouvelle Bourbon was located about two and one half miles from the site of the old village of Ste. Genevieve. It was founded on Carondelet's orders in 1793.

<sup>14</sup>Pierre de Hault de Lassus de Luziere, a French emigré who lived at Gallipolis, settled in Spanish territory near Ste. Genevieve under generous conditions proposed by Carondelet. He was the first military and civil commandant of Nouvelle Bourbon. His son, Carlos, was commander of New Madrid in 1796 and lieutenant governor of Upper Louisiana at St. Louis in 1799.

<sup>15</sup>Salt sold for \$2.00 per barrel of 60 pounds. A *mino* was a French measure equivalent to .92 bushels. Early salt manufacturers were François Vallé, Edward Dugan, John Hawkins, and Israel and Henry Dodge.

<sup>16</sup>Carondelet was located on the mouth of the Rivière des Pères. Originally a Jesuit mission, it was known successively as Delor's Village, Catalan's Prairie, Louisbourg, and Carondelet. Its popular names were Vide Poche and Pain de Sucre.

is just being developed; it is composed of nearby Farmers but not very conveniently located.

*San Luis*<sup>17</sup> offers a beautiful view from a distance because of its advantageous location; the Town is composed of sufficiently large Houses of good appearance. It is of considerable size and its dwellers dedicated to Agriculture and Commerce; but the latter occupation is more prevalent.

Since my reports had led me to believe that the majority of the inhabitants of St. Louis were disloyal to our Government, I cannot help but state the contrary now that I have carefully investigated their opinions.

There is no individual with whom I have failed to deal; I have been in their Homes and at their gatherings, and I have seen nothing that might be remotely reprehensible; to the contrary, all manifest their great affection toward the King.

I have observed the fashions of the Ladies in an illuminating Assembly which I attended at Mr. *Chuteau's* house,<sup>18</sup> and I have not seen a single tricolor ribbon nor decoration that might betray the sentiments of their families; only Mr. *Robidu's*<sup>19</sup> wife had a tricolored dress, but I attributed this to the poor taste of the lady; furthermore it was older than the French Revolution, and her husband and she herself are persons of good character.

In addition to what I have been able to judge for myself, I have learned from *Don Zenon Trudeau*<sup>20</sup> that my opinion was correct; there is only one maverick in this Town, Mr. *Papin*,<sup>21</sup> but his relatives and a growing family keep him under control, and he is incapable of causing damage by himself.

At the same time I cannot forget the popular Industry of Mr. Chuteau, his enterprising character and his disposition toward anything that might benefit the Royal Service.

I have admired the mercantile ambition of all the Traders, who

<sup>17</sup>St. Louis, first garrisoned by the Spaniards on orders from Count Alexander O'Reilly in 1769, had a population of 948 in 1797.

<sup>18</sup>Pierre Etienne Auguste Chouteau was born at New Orleans on August 14, 1750, and died at St. Louis, February 24, 1829. A prominent merchant and business man, he was called "a man of incorruptible integrity and friendliness to the government."

<sup>19</sup>Joseph Robidou, Jr., (Robideau or Robideaux) the son of a Canadian shoemaker who came to St. Louis in 1770, engaged in the fur business for over 30 years and died at the age of 60 in 1809.

<sup>20</sup>Captain Don Zenon Trudeau was born in New Orleans on November 28, 1748. He was appointed lieutenant governor of Illinois by Carondelet from 1792 until 1799.

<sup>21</sup>Joseph Marie Papin, born about 1751 in Montreal, came to St. Louis with his father before 1769. He married Marie Louise Chouteau in 1779, and they had 14 children. A member of the trading firm of Chouteau, Robidoux, Berthold, and Papin, he served on the first grand jury of St. Louis in 1804. He died on September 18, 1811.

also work toward the promotion of the cultivation of the lands, desiring an increase in population in order to increase their value.

Nor can I fail to mention the name of Mr. *Céré*,<sup>22</sup> of whom there was some suspicion, but without foundation, since he has surely been the victim of evil rumors, for he is a peaceful resident who is solely occupied with his Trade and his work before long will make him a useful and trustworthy Subject.

The Directors of the Company<sup>23</sup> of new discoveries are animated by the most praiseworthy ambition and are creditors of the Government.

Monsieur *Soulard*<sup>24</sup> has reinforced in me the good opinion that I formed of him and his conduct has eliminated the doubt left by the note which was found by Mr. *Bonevie*,<sup>25</sup> since on his own he informed me of the correspondence that he carried on with *Pentro*, which is only to acquire news that he communicates to *Don Zenon Trudeau*, which is the truth, in which suspicion this connection relapses in a trustworthy subject such as *Soulard* has turned out to be; it is more useful than dangerous.

Lieutenant governor *Don Zenon Trudeau* has the affection of all the inhabitants and they all have assured me that their happiness depended on the tenure of this Chief, whose character already being so well-known deserves no praise.

The Priest, Father *Dedier*,<sup>26</sup> is likewise respected by all, is completely dedicated to his Ministry, which is clearly demonstrated in the devotion of those attending Church.

It would be unjust to forget the only Spanish Official who resides in those Lands, *Don Benito Bazquez*,<sup>27</sup> a subject generally esteemed

<sup>22</sup>Gabriel Cerré, a leading merchant and trader of St. Louis, was born in Montreal in 1733, moved to Kaskaskia in 1755, and settled in St. Louis in 1781. A merchant until his death on April 4, 1805, his daughters married Antoine Pierre Soulard and Pierre Etienne Auguste Chouteau.

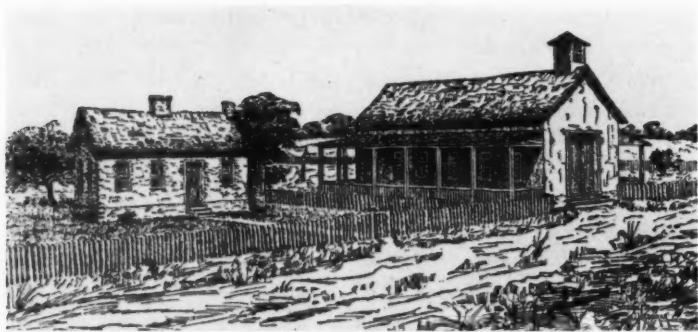
<sup>23</sup>Probably the Missouri Trading Company, organized in Upper Missouri in 1793. See Abraham P. Nassitir, "The Formation of the Missouri Company," *Missouri Historical Review*, XXV (October 1930), 10-22.

<sup>24</sup>Antoine (Antonio) Pierre Soulard, born in France in 1766, served in the French Navy until 1794, when he came to St. Louis as Royal Spanish Surveyor of Upper Louisiana. With his wife and three children, he also performed important tasks for the Spanish Government.

<sup>25</sup>Possibly Vital or Jean Baptiste Beauvais.

<sup>26</sup>Father Joseph Didier, also known as Pierre Joseph Didier, was a Benedictine friar who served as curate of St. Louis from 1794 until April, 1799.

<sup>27</sup>Benito Vasquez, born in Galicia, Spain, in 1750, came to St. Louis with the Spanish governor Piernas in 1770. In 1780 he distinguished himself in the defense of St. Louis. He was captain of a militia company and instructed the militia in military matters. In 1794 he married one of Joseph Papin's daughters and became the father of 12 children—which might explain Gayoso's remark about his small fortune.



Billon, *Annals of St. Louis* . . . , 1886

**St. Louis Church and Parish Residence, 1776**

and pitied for his small fortune; he has acquired distinguished merit since he has been in this Province, since the time of *Senor Ulloa*.<sup>28</sup>

*San Fernando*,<sup>29</sup> at a distance of five leagues from *San Luis*, is exactly like a Spanish Village; it is a small town, but its inhabitants well disposed and good cultivators.

The little Town called *Marais des Liars*<sup>30</sup> is Two Leagues from San Fernando; it is formed of seven Anglo-American families and a portion of Araonian Indians who live as white men and all are very peaceful and Industrious.

*San Carlos de Misuri*<sup>31</sup> is three leagues from this latter village, but by the direct road it is only eight leagues from *San Luis*.

The Missouri may be crossed in a Ferry Boat to go to the Town which is of considerable size; formed on two Streets and including many regular Houses and various Factories that are continuing, this proves that the Town is prospering.

All are Farmers and very peaceful and diligent; they likewise desire that by some means their population be increased.

<sup>28</sup>Don Antonio de Ulloa, first Spanish governor of Louisiana, was born in Seville, Spain, January 12, 1716. After a distinguished career, he died on July 3, 1795.

<sup>29</sup>San Fernando (St. Ferdinand or San Fernando de Florissant), now Florissant, was the largest settlement in the district of St. Louis, except the capital. Commanded by Louis Blanchette, its location near Cold Water Creek opposite a fertile prairie made it an ideal settlement.

<sup>30</sup>Marais des Liards (Cottonwood Swamp or Village à Robert) is present day Bridgeton. It was established by François Honore in 1793 as a protective station against Indian raids. In 1796 it had a population of 124.

<sup>31</sup>St. Charles, often confused with San Fernando, was a separate settlement founded by Louis Blanchette.

A large part of the residents are employed in voyages to the upper regions of Missouri.

The mention of the King causes pleasure to these people; they pronounce it with veneration and live in the hope that with his aid they will become the happiest men in the World.

I was in this Town on the Day of *San Carlos* which was celebrated with the greatest rejoicing, the Priest of *San Luis* having come to do the Honors of the Church (replaced in *San Luis* by the priest of *Cahokia*).

My Galiot being located prematurely in front of the Town, I ordered it to hoist the colors and salute which greatly pleased the residents.

*Don Carlos Taillon*,<sup>32</sup> Captain of Militia and Commandant of this Establishment is a subject of much merit and very suited to that post, since in addition to being zealous in the discharge of his duty, he is valiant and determined which causes him to be respected by the Indians.

This Town is already too considerable to be without a permanent Priest; the folk are naturally devoted, and it is not good to see them deprived of spiritual succor; in *Cahokia* there is only one French Priest, *Padre Jennin*,<sup>33</sup> a satisfactory subject who might desire this position.

Below *San Carlos* on the Bank of the River there is a promontory called *Mina del Carbon* [Coal Mine]; it is truly formed from a large Mass of Coal covered with a layer of soil.

At the same place Iron Mineral is found and the same thing occurs in different locations on all the contours of Illinois.

I have neglected to speak of the soil, meaning to mention it at this time.

All the Illinois Country is marvellous, good land, well wooded, with numerous streams, and they will increase as the Country is opened.

From *Cabo Gerardeau* to *San Carlos de Misuri*, generally the country is high with various rises and indentations, and in all its extension are found Minerals of Lead, Iron, and Coal.

<sup>32</sup>Carlos Taillon (Tayon), one of the original settlers of St. Louis, entered Spanish service in 1770, helping capture the fort at St. Joseph. In addition to operations against the Indians, he trained the militia and used his own funds on government business.

<sup>33</sup>Father Pierre Janin, in charge of the parish of St. Louis from April, 1799, until the transfer of Louisiana to the United States, came from Arkansas Post, where he served as parish priest from 1796 to 1798.

To the rear of *San Carlos* immense savannahs begin which extend as far as the Hunters have penetrated in all directions along the edge of the heights of which I have spoken from *Cabo Gerardeau* to *San Carlos*. The climate is the mildest, favoring the production of all manner of European fruit except Oranges and Lemons; it produces good wheat, corn, and all Grains known in Europe, Cotton, and Hemp; all Livestock would prosper if the Population were greater in order to prevent the rustling that the Indians occasionally are in the habit of doing, although for some time in this region [rustling] has not been as frequent.

It would be of the utmost importance to foment Emigration of a good quality of people to Illinois, for I consider it the most direct route to the Kingdom of Mexico, and if we fail to attend to this very interesting object, it will not be many years before the English Merchants may establish themselves there and after them the forces will follow.<sup>34</sup>

It would be advisable to form a Chain of small Posts from the Missouri, San Carlos [and] Carondelet, and continuing until they join us with those of the Internal Provinces.<sup>35</sup>

In this manner we will earn the greater respect of the Indians, we will preserve their Trade, and we will effectively protect the Kingdom of Mexico.

In my Official Report I shall extend my remarks about all these important objectives.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I assure you of the good disposition of our people of Illinois; someone who has observed poorly has blackened their character, but [this] is unfounded.

You are unacquainted with the jealousy that always exists between Merchants who necessarily have connections in Foreign Nations. From this they have taken pretexts to spread suspicious ideas against those of *San Luis*, but I flatter myself in knowing the men and I declare that those of Illinois are good Vassals.

*Vuyo* has known *Peyroux* intimately in Philadelphia and knows all his actions when he was Commissioned by you, and he assures me that [*Peyroux*] is a Royalist and that not even indirectly has he had communication with the Revolutionaries.

<sup>34</sup>An opinion shared by Gayoso in 1799 when he advised de Hault de Lassus to foment immigration to Missouri from Canada.

<sup>35</sup>The Internal Provinces comprised the northern Mexican states, including Texas.

You will think it strange that I have said nothing about *Nuevo Madrid*;<sup>36</sup> this I reserve for another occasion and for now I declare only that it is a very green land and that the greater part of the inhabitants work better by impulse than by inclination, particularly those who have come from the United States, excepting *Waters*<sup>38</sup> who is a man of principle and in whom one can place trust.

I assure you that I consider infinite merit in *Portell*<sup>38</sup> for managing them as he has done; nevertheless I am persuaded that now probably some families who lived [along the] *Monongrela* [Monongahela?] will come, and when there is a basis of solid inhabitants it will be an interesting Post because of its proximity to the Ohio, and for this reason it is advisable to develop it.

When I send you the Plan of the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi, I will tell you what I think of that location; for the moment this River here is 600 *Toesas* wide, which cannot be less by the repeated survey that I made on a base-line of 700 *Toesas* carefully measured on the Bank opposite our Post.<sup>39</sup>

Although I have not seen the site of the Mill since I came, I suppose that it is finished. I do not know from where the Wheat is going to come to it, unless from the United States.

*Chuteau* has a Mill in *San Luis* that grinds all the flour in that locale, from *San Carlos*, and much Wheat coming from *Santa Genoveva* and in spite of this it is stopped half the time.<sup>40</sup>

In *Santa Genoveva* they are going to rebuild the *Valeé* Mill with which there will remain not a single grain to grind in that Place; furthermore there is a Mill of Mr. *Doge* in *Nuevo Borbon* that also gives them much supply.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>36</sup>New Madrid was founded in 1789 on orders of Governor General Esteban Miro. See Fernando Solano Costa, "La fundacion de Nuevo Madrid," *Cuadernos de Historia Jeronimo Zurita* (Saragossa, Spain), IV-V (1956), 91-108.

<sup>37</sup>Richard Jones Waters, a native of Maryland, was a physician who settled in New Madrid where he built the first water mill at Bayou St. John. He became a wealthy merchant and land speculator. On July 1, 1797, Carondelet appointed him captain of militia cavalry at New Madrid.

<sup>38</sup>Thomas Portell (Tomas Portelle) was commandant of New Madrid from 1791 to 1796. Some have called him a "man of distinguished merit equally in the military as in the cabinet. . . ." For a contrary view, see Jack D. L. Holmes, "Fort Ferdinand of the Bluffs: Life on the Spanish-American Frontier, 1795-1797," *The West Tennessee Historical Society Papers*, XIII (1959), 48.

<sup>39</sup>At the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Gayoso constructed a small stockade on the present day site of Birdspoint. A *toesa* was a Spanish unit of measurement equal to one yard and 30.3566 inches.

<sup>40</sup>This was the first grist mill in St. Louis, built by Joseph Taillon in 1766. He sold it to Jean Pierre Laclede, who worked it until his death in 1779. Auguste Chouteau took over its operation for the next 50 years.

<sup>41</sup>Francisco Vallé built a mill on Dodge's Creek in 1793. He later sold it to Israel Dodge, an American who came to the Saline from Kaskaskia.



I should say that as soon as there is another Mill in New Madrid, the Workers will apply themselves more and produce greater crops; this itself will be necessary to provide work for the Mills of *San Luis*, *Santa Genoveva* and *Nuevo Borbon*, without considering that it is very probable that one may be established in *San Carlos*, it being a Land that already produces as much Wheat as *San Luis*.

Where, then, is the Wheat for *Nuevo Madrid* going to come from?

Here, even though it is cultivated and even when all the inhabitants devote themselves to it, they cannot keep the Mill going one month a year.

These are just reflections; it is true that from *Kaskaskias*<sup>42</sup> we can acquire much wheat, for they have told me there that as soon as the [New Madrid] Mill is finished and they are paid regularly for their Wheat, they will concentrate on raising it; but on the other hand at that same Town they are going to build a Mill, and since they will not build it with such perfection as the one they are building in New Madrid, [Kaskaskia's] will be finished before it.

My opinion is that there has been a speculation precipitately conceived by *Don Pedro Tardiveau*,<sup>43</sup> welcomed with a calm enthusiasm by the Gentleman *de Luziere* and the other Members and facilitated by the extraordinary ability of Mr. *Vanden*<sup>44</sup> without considering where the Wheat is going to come from.

*Vanden* is a Diamond in the rough, gruff to treat with, abrupt and inconsiderate at first glance; but knowing his character has no bad disposition at heart, and even allowing him to continue his natural ways that we cannot check, he can be very useful and already he has been helpful.

*Derbini*<sup>45</sup> is quiet and young and put out toward *Vanden* because of his father-in-law's prejudice, but he is a poor lad without malice.

<sup>42</sup>Kaskaskia, on the east bank of the Mississippi, was below Ste. Genevieve.

<sup>43</sup>Pedro (Pierre) Tardiveau settled in New Madrid in 1793, but Gayoso probably referred to his brother, Bartolomé (Barthelemy), a Spanish interpreter at New Madrid, who possessed a fine library. He joined with DeLassus and Pedro Audrain in applying for a contract from the Spanish Government in 1793 for building flour mills at New Madrid and Ste. Genevieve. The partners won the contract but built only one mill, on Bayou St. Thomas, in 1796.

<sup>44</sup>Louis Vandenbenden or his brother, Joseph, natives of Flanders who lived in New Madrid. Louis, a close friend of Gayoso, owned property and was the civil engineer appointed by Carondelet in 1797 to erect fortifications at St. Louis. Joseph had connections with Audrain, Tardiveau & Co. and was interested in the flour mill contract.

<sup>45</sup>Don Pedro Derbigny (Pierre Derbigne) came to Louisiana with Antonio Soulard in 1794. He was a royal interpreter, speaking French, Spanish, and English. On July 1, 1797, Carondelet appointed him captain of the second company of militia infantry at New Madrid.



It is impossible to find evil in the Heart of Mr. *De Luziere*, but because of his kindness he can be deceived; he assured me that he will never give recommendations to anyone again.

Madame *de Lucieres* is not as pleasant a character; she could be amiable in a City, but she cannot conform to the dealings of the Working people; thus she is lonely.<sup>46</sup>

The children are good boys, but not having been subjected to a hard life, they find no self-confidence, which might ease their parents, in spite of the fact that the poor children do what they can.

Now it is 4 P.M. on the 25th and *Power*<sup>47</sup> has just arrived, but as it is not possible to decipher your Letter to send it on this occasion, I will remit it at a special occasion. Nevertheless you will know what it says by your Letter that I send and another for *Gilberto*.<sup>48</sup>

*Power* assures me that *Sebastian*<sup>49</sup> and another that has yet to be determined, will come to deal with me from the 10th to the 20th of December, more or less.

I have no time to talk of *Perchet*<sup>50</sup> nor of whom he resembles.

Accept the sincere affection of your very fond and faithful servant who Kisses your Hand.

MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS

[Rubrica]

Senor Baron de Carondelet.

<sup>46</sup>An opinion shared by Moses Austin, who visited the deLuziere family at Nouvelle Bourbon in 1797.

<sup>47</sup>Thomas Power, agent of the Spanish Government in its dealings with James Wilkinson and the Kentucky "conspirators", arranged for the 1795 meeting between Gayoso and the westerners who courted Spanish favor.

<sup>48</sup>Possibly Gilberto Leonard, royal surveyor at New Orleans and a close friend of Gayoso.

<sup>49</sup>Judge Benjamin Sebastian was one of the so-called "conspirators" who sought Spanish pensions in exchange for their influence in provoking a rebellion of discontented frontiersmen and the creation of an independent state under Spanish protection. Sebastian met with Gayoso and went to New Orleans to discuss the matter further, but the signing of the Treaty of San Lorenzo nullified any advantage he might have secured there. See Elizabeth Warren, "Benjamin Sebastian and the Spanish Conspiracy in Kentucky," *The Filson Club History Quarterly*, XX (April 1946), 107-30.

<sup>50</sup>Juan Maria Perchet, acting adjutant of engineers, was engaged in work on the fort at San Fernando de las Barrancas (Memphis). He was in poor health and very irascible during the summer and fall of 1795 over conflicts in jurisdiction at the fort, and he repeatedly threatened to resign. See Holmes, "Fort Ferdinand of the Bluffs," 41-43.

## THE KANSAS CITY MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY BEFORE 1900

BY G. K. RENNER\*

Perhaps nothing was so important to Kansas City's industrial growth before 1900 as meat packing. In a sense it was only a part of the growing livestock industry which centered around Kansas City, but more than any other aspect of the livestock business it made Kansas City a metropolitan center. Packing determined that the city would become a manufacturing town with its attendant heavy capital investment in plants, its marketing and financial connections and, above all, its large force of laborers who would make the city their home. But since packing lacks the drama attached to the raising and marketing of livestock, its story has been obscured by tales of the cattlemen and of the development of Kansas City's livestock market.

The Kansas City meat packing industry arose between the Civil War and 1900, although some commercial packing had existed even earlier. In 1858 M. Diveley and a few others began packing hogs, and in 1859 J. L. Mitchener opened the most extensive of the antebellum packing establishments, but the Civil War brought these operations to an end.<sup>1</sup> They were never more than local operations, even though Kansas City by the late 1850's was the most important livestock market on the western frontier.<sup>2</sup>

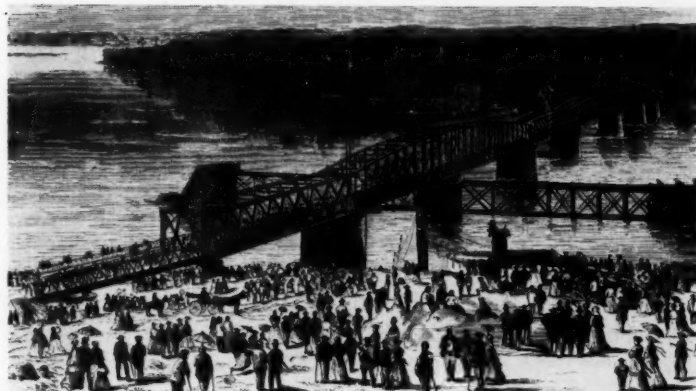
The city's development of a meat packing industry of national importance depended on factors that became operative during the Civil War and post-war periods. Clearly, the most important factor was development of adequate transportation facilities to connect Kansas City with both the markets in the East and the burgeoning cattle herds on the grasslands of the West. Primarily this need was met by railroads, though Kansas City's excellent water connections via the Missouri River were also important to its early packing industry.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Theodore S. Case, editor, *History of Kansas City, Missouri* (Syracuse, 1888), 217.

<sup>2</sup>Ralph P. Bieber, editor, *Southwest Historical Series, VIII. Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest*, by Joseph G. McCoy. (Glendale, 1940), 349 fn.

<sup>3</sup>Rudolf A. Clemen, *The American Livestock and Meat Industry* (New York, 1923), 452-53.



Harper's Weekly, August 7, 1869

**Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Bridge, Kansas City, in 1869**

The Civil War virtually ruined Kansas City's thriving economy and brought about a precipitate decline in its population from approximately 10,000 to 5,000, but already the railroad building that enabled Kansas City to dominate the Missouri River valley was beginning.<sup>4</sup> On July 25, 1860, ground was broken on a connection to link Kansas City with the Missouri Pacific Railroad then building westward across Missouri from St. Louis. In September, 1865, the first passenger train from St. Louis arrived in Kansas City.<sup>5</sup> In 1862 the Kansas Pacific Railroad (now the Union Pacific) began building westward from Wyandotte (now Kansas City, Kansas).<sup>6</sup> By December, 1866, a bridge had been completed across the Kaw River between Kansas City, Missouri, and Wyandotte, giving the Kansas Pacific direct connections with the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, and points east.<sup>7</sup> The key event in Kansas City's growth as a railroad center came in 1869 when the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad completed at Kansas City the first bridge across the Missouri River,<sup>8</sup> giving direct connections with Chicago and the Eastern railways. Other railroads rushed to build or merge

<sup>4</sup>Mc Ewen and Dillenback, *Kansas City in 1879* (Kansas City, 1879), 30.

<sup>5</sup>*Kansas City Journal*, March 5, 1922.

<sup>6</sup>"History of Kansas City Stockyards," *Hereford Swine Journal*, III (May-June 1943), 12. This article is bound into a booklet available at The State Historical Society of Missouri.

<sup>7</sup>*Kansas City Journal*, March 5, 1922.

<sup>8</sup>*Kansas City Star*, June 4, 1950.

their way into Kansas City in order to take advantage of its bridges and rail connections. By 1877 seven railroads were operating out of Kansas City and its future as the rail hub of the Missouri River valley was assured.<sup>9</sup>

During the Civil War cattle on the Texas plains multiplied enormously and, equally important, the growing industrial population in the East created a lucrative market for beef. Attempts to tap this market led to the famous cattle drives in which massive herds of wild Texas longhorns were driven to the nearest railroad and shipped eastward. In 1867 Joseph G. McCoy, who is often called the father of Kansas City's livestock industry, saw the possibility of directing these drives to a railhead on the new Kansas Pacific Railroad and shipping the cattle to Kansas City, where excellent rail connections with the East were becoming available. By 1868 he succeeded in establishing such a railhead at Abilene and, in the fall of that year, the first shipments of Texas cattle came into Kansas City. There were no stockyards, and the railroads were forced to build pens where the stock could be unloaded for rest and food before moving on to the East.<sup>10</sup>

Observers quickly noted the possibilities offered by this development. They saw that Texas stock could be bought and slaughtered in Kansas City, avoiding the expenses of shrinkage on the long trip east and of shipping the waste poundage of a live animal.

The Kansas City *Daily Journal of Commerce* had noted in 1866 that, "The dozen railroads that will center here in the next five years, will afford transportation facilities in every direction, and the result will be that a number of packing houses will be built at this point."<sup>11</sup> In 1867 Edward W. Pattison and J. W. L. Slavens started the first extensive beef packing operation in Kansas City. During the first year they packed 4,209 head of cattle. In the same year an Irishman, Thomas J. Bigger, rented an old hide house and slaughtered hogs for the Irish and English markets. In 1869 Slavens sold his interest to Dr. F. B. Nofsinger and formed a new partnership of Ferguson, Slavens, and Company.<sup>12</sup>

A number of additional companies were organized, reorganized, and abandoned in the next few years, but these were small opera-

<sup>9</sup>"History of Kansas City Stockyards," 16.

<sup>10</sup>Joseph G. McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade of the West and Southwest* (Kansas City, 1874), 38ff.

<sup>11</sup>Kansas City *Daily Journal of Commerce*, January 20, 1866.

<sup>12</sup>Case, *History of Kansas City*, 217.

tions carried on at the edge of the frontier, far from the rich market centers of the East. They were engaged in by men with limited capital and little experience in the managerial techniques of operating an interstate business. Yet any substantial packing plant founded in Kansas City at that time would have needed connections with Eastern markets, for Kansas City with a population in 1870 of 32,260, in the midst of a semideveloped territory, could not support a large packing plant with its local demand.<sup>13</sup>

At this time a man with the necessary entrepreneurial prerequisites moved onto the Kansas City scene. He was Philip Danforth Armour of Chicago, whose Armour and Company was rapidly gaining a national reputation as a meat packer. As a young man Armour made a journey across the western plains and apparently envisioned its vast possibilities as a livestock producing region.<sup>14</sup> This may have influenced him to locate in Kansas City, but the immediate reason was that he saw that Kansas City provided an ideal location for packing Texas beef near its source.<sup>15</sup> To carry out this venture he formed a partnership consisting of himself; his two brothers, H. O. and S. B. Armour; and his original business partner in Milwaukee, John Plankinton.<sup>16</sup>

S. B. Armour and a nucleus of trained manpower moved to Kansas City in 1870 to begin operating a new firm known as Plankinton and Armour.<sup>17</sup> Their first season was a successful one; 13,000 cattle and 15,000 hogs were slaughtered.<sup>18</sup> In 1869 only 4,420 cattle and 23,000 hogs were slaughtered in Kansas City, while in 1870, with Plankinton and Armour in operation, total slaughter rose to 21,000 cattle and 36,000 hogs.<sup>19</sup> The Armours were so pleased that during the summer of 1871 they built a new plant near the confluence of the Kaw and Missouri rivers where today's Armour and Company is still located.

During the summer of 1871 Plankinton and Armour had 15,000 cattle, which they were holding for the beginning of the packing season, grazing in Kansas.<sup>20</sup> At this time their buyers were forced to go into the country because Kansas City lacked an organized

<sup>13</sup>U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1950*, I (Washington, 1952), 25-10.

<sup>14</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 150.

<sup>15</sup>W. H. Miller, *The History of Kansas City* (Kansas City, 1881), 170.

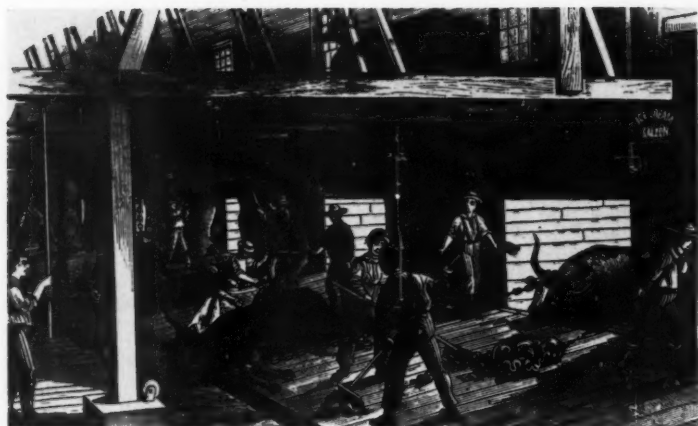
<sup>16</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 154.

<sup>17</sup>*Kansas City Star*, March 29, 1899.

<sup>18</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, July 22, 1871.

<sup>19</sup>Case, *History of Kansas City*, 219.

<sup>20</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, July 22, 1871.



McCoy, *Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade . . .*, 1874

#### Dressing Beeves at Plankinton and Armour, Kansas City

stock market where packers could buy their animals.<sup>21</sup> Though Kansas City was later to be famed for its livestock market, it actually had a thriving packing business before the first stockyards company was chartered on September 14, 1871.<sup>22</sup> Packing operations undoubtedly stimulated the development of this market, the first centralized livestock market organized west of Chicago.<sup>23</sup>

An account written in 1874 describes Plankinton and Armour's plant as one of the finest in the United States. It was striking because of its neatness, cleanliness, and the advanced steam machinery used for handling the meat.<sup>24</sup> Yet meat packing at this time was still primitive by today's standards. It was a seasonal operation; beef was packed in the fall and early winter after the weather turned cool enough to preserve the meat but while the grass-fattened cattle were still at their prime. Grain-fattened hogs could be packed on through the winter and spring until warm weather ended all operations for the season.<sup>25</sup> Not until 1877 did Plankinton and Armour have a chill room that enabled them to pack hogs the year around.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>21</sup>Miller, *History of Kansas City*, 170.

<sup>22</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, October 4, 1871.

<sup>23</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 203-04.

<sup>24</sup>McCoy, *Sketches of the Cattle Trade*, 302ff.

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, 309-10.

<sup>26</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, January 14, 1877.

In any account of the early years of Kansas City meat packing it is difficult to overemphasize the contributions of the Armour family, which moved to Kansas City when the town offered little more than opportunity and capitalized on that opportunity to lay the real foundations for the future growth of meat packing in Kansas City. Not only were the Armours first to bring to Kansas City the necessary capital, skills, and market connections for carrying on large scale meat packing, but they were also first to demonstrate that such an operation could be carried on successfully. They alone of the early packers were to survive the difficult years of the 1870's and the early 1880's.

This lone survival demonstrates the difficulty encountered in developing Kansas City's full potential as a meat packing center. The decade from 1870 to 1880 proved to be a critical one for the budding young industry. The panic of 1873 struck before packing could be firmly established. Following this, the grasshopper plague of 1874-1875 laid waste to large sections of the surrounding country.<sup>27</sup> In addition, railroad rate discriminations over a long period of time tended to favor Chicago and other Eastern cities as livestock centers.<sup>28</sup> However, the biggest obstacle faced by Kansas City packers during these early years came from the transition going on within the industry itself. Formerly meat packing was confined almost exclusively to pork, but the growing industrial population of the East demanded beef. Unlike pork, which had always been preferred in the cured variety, this demand was for fresh beef. In those days before refrigeration it was necessary to ship the animals alive to the locality in which the beef would be consumed.<sup>29</sup>

Kansas City packers could not benefit from this development because of their location far from the principal market centers, but they did continue to pack and cure salt beef which could be shipped anywhere in the world. And there remained a considerable demand for packed beef from the British and French navies, whaling vessels, lumbering and mining districts, in fact, any location where it was difficult or impossible to supply fresh beef.<sup>30</sup> Kansas City soon dominated this limited market; by 1874 it had become the principal source of supply for packed beef.<sup>31</sup> This domination was due only in

<sup>27</sup>Cuthbert Powell, *Twenty Years of Kansas City's Live Stock Trade and Traders* (Kansas City, 1893), 90.

<sup>28</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 200-03.

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*, 173ff.

<sup>30</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, October 26, 1879.

<sup>31</sup>Miller, *History of Kansas City*, 170.



part to Kansas City's proximity to a supply of cattle. Of equal importance was the peculiar nature of the grass-fattened Texas longhorns available to the Kansas City packers. These ferocious looking creatures produced a particularly tough and stringy meat that was ill-suited for eating fresh but became a superior type of packed beef. "It was stated that a fat Texas steer was better for packing purposes than a native, that its meat was better 'marbeled,' i.e., the fat was distributed in alternate layers with the lean fiber, and the meat when cut presented the appearance of variegated marble."<sup>32</sup> The Kansas City packers relied almost exclusively on Texas longhorns for many years. As late as 1879 all the cattle slaughtered by Plankinton and Armour were Texas stock.<sup>33</sup> Not until well into the 1880's did local cattle become available in sizeable quantities to the Kansas City packing industry.<sup>34</sup>

However, even before the demise of the Texas longhorn, packed beef was on its way out. Of the 29,149 head of cattle slaughtered in 1879, only one-half went into packed beef, with most of the remainder being canned, and by 1880 American canned beef had replaced packed salt beef on ships.<sup>35</sup> Large quantities were sold in Europe and, unlike packed salt beef, it was also popular in the East.<sup>36</sup>

Few companies succeeded at this canning operation. The Kansas City firm of Slavens and Oburn started canning beef in 1878.<sup>37</sup> Shortly afterward Plankinton and Armour also began to can and, after Slavens and Oburn suspended operations in 1884, they continued as the only beef-canning firm in Kansas City at that time.<sup>38</sup> But the operation grew enormously. In 1880, 778,720 tins were canned; by 1885 production had risen to 4,095,410 tins.<sup>39</sup>

In retrospect we can see that during the 1870's and early 1880's Kansas City developed into a very important production center for specialty products such as packed salt beef and canned beef. However, this was a limited operation; the demand for these products could never develop on a large scale like cured pork or fresh dressed beef. In fact, pork packing was virtually a necessity to supplement

<sup>32</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 452-53.

<sup>33</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, October 26, 1879.

<sup>34</sup>U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, *First Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the Year 1884* (Washington, 1885), 247.

<sup>35</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 464-66.

<sup>36</sup>*Kansas City Daily Journal*, January 1, 1887.

<sup>37</sup>Mc Ewen and Dillenhack, *Kansas City in 1879*, 35.

<sup>38</sup>Kansas City Stockyards Company, *Seventy-Five Years of Kansas City Livestock Market History* (Kansas City, 1946), 36; Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 466.

<sup>39</sup>Commercial Club of Kansas City, *Twelfth Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of Kansas City, For Year Ending June 30, 1891*, 61.





McCoy, Historic Sketches of the Cattle Trade . . . , 1874

#### Kansas City Stockyards in the Early 1870's

this limited market, as it would have been difficult to make a profit from the packing of beef alone.<sup>40</sup> All this is reflected in the statistics for the period. During these years, the slaughter of cattle showed a relatively slow growth while the slaughter of hogs increased greatly. In 1870 the slaughter of hogs was less than twice that of cattle, yet by 1880 the ratio had increased to approximately 17 to one.<sup>41</sup> In fact, the growth of pork packing paralleled the development of farming in the Kansas City area. As the supply of hogs from the farms increased, pork packing expanded. For many years the Kansas City packers purchased nearly all the hogs shipped to the local stockyards.<sup>42</sup>

However, the rapid growth of pork packing should not minimize the importance of beef packing in Kansas City. Kansas City's peculiar advantages as a packing center for Texas beef had brought in Armour even before there was a stockyards company. Domination of the specialty beef market helped to establish nationwide and international markets for the Kansas City packers far more effectively than could have been done with the more generally available pork products. Perhaps most important of all, though, was that

<sup>40</sup>McCoy, *Sketches of the Cattle Trade*, 348.

<sup>41</sup>Case, *History of Kansas City*, 220.

<sup>42</sup>*Kansas City Daily Journal*, January 1, 1886; and Richard L. Douglas, "A History of Manufacturing in the Kansas District," *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society 1909-1910*, XI (Topeka, 1910), 125.

Kansas City, firmly established as a beef slaughtering center, was able to capitalize on new developments in the processing of beef ahead of other growing livestock centers west of Chicago.

Though the sweeping increase in demand for fresh dressed beef in the 1870's had not been favorable to Kansas City's packers, technological developments turned this demand to their advantage during the next decade. Refrigeration revolutionized the processing and handling of meat, and the refrigerator car enabled Kansas City packers to capture a sizeable portion of this market.

Packing men saw at an early date that savings could be made by shipping fresh dressed beef to the Eastern markets rather than transporting the live animals, but mobile refrigeration posed so many problems that its development was slow. G. F. Swift, founder of Swift and Company, is generally given credit for making the refrigerator car a practical success, but one of the early experimenters was Nofsinger and Company, a Kansas City packer,<sup>43</sup> which shipped dressed beef to Eastern cities from 1875 to 1879.<sup>44</sup> It was a crude but successful operation that could only be carried on during cold weather.<sup>45</sup> The railroads, trying to protect their investments in cattle cars and Eastern stockyards, finally raised rates so high that Nofsinger was forced to quit.<sup>46</sup> However, it was only a temporary setback, for by 1884 all the packers in Kansas City were shipping dressed beef; but continued railroad discrimination limited their growth. It remained for the big packing companies to overcome railroad opposition before shipping dressed beef by refrigerator car could be commercially practicable on a large scale.<sup>47</sup>

The Kansas City packing industry grew spectacularly after 1880. Slaughter of hogs rose from 539,097 in 1880 to 1,805,114 in 1892, an increase of 235 per cent. Slaughter of cattle increased even more impressively, from 30,922 head in 1880 to 676,725 in 1892, an increase of nearly 2,100 per cent.<sup>48</sup> This explosive expansion resulted largely from perfection of the refrigerator car. Other factors promoting the over-all growth were an increase in the supplies of livestock, the general expansion in population, and the opening of new markets as additional railroads branched out from Kansas City. Chicago continued to dominate the Eastern market, but Kansas

<sup>43</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 221, 231-32.

<sup>44</sup>*First Annual Report*: 1884, 266.

<sup>45</sup>*Daily Journal of Commerce*, January 14, 1877.

<sup>46</sup>*First Annual Report*: 1884, 266.

<sup>47</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 238.

<sup>48</sup>Case, *History of Kansas City*, 220; Powell, *Twenty Years of Kansas City's Livestock Trade*, 134.

City found a growing trade territory in the North, South, West, and overseas.<sup>49</sup>

With this rapid increase in business after 1880, other large Eastern firms were attracted to Kansas City, where eventually all the Nation's large packers were to join Armour. In fact, with Kansas City becoming the second largest livestock market in the world and supplying a rich trade territory, they had to consider whether they could afford to remain out of this area.<sup>50</sup> In 1880 and 1881 the Anglo-American and Jacob Dold plants located in Kansas City; in 1885 Morris and Butt started a plant that was, after a series of changes, to become Wilson and Company; and in 1887 Kingan and Company built a plant that eventually became the site of a Cudahy Packing Company establishment.<sup>51</sup> Besides these, there were other smaller packers.

However the most significant developments involved Swift and Armour. In 1887 Swift and Company built at a cost of \$500,000 the first large dressed beef plant in Kansas City.<sup>52</sup> Swift's influence, coupled with that of Armour, was such that railroad opposition to refrigerator cars could be overcome, and Kansas City's future as a dressed beef processing center was assured. The slaughter of cattle jumped from 79,000 in 1885 to 511,000 in 1890 under the stimulus of this new operation.<sup>53</sup> Armour's dressed beef operations in Kansas City had been increasing, and in 1892 P. D. Armour and his brothers built a \$1,000,000 dressed beef plant.<sup>54</sup> At that time their plant was the largest business in Kansas City, and by 1901 they employed 4,000 people and produced more than \$50,000,000 worth of meat products annually.<sup>55</sup>

A considerable factor in the rapid growth of packing in Kansas City during the 1880's and 1890's was the Kansas City Stock Yard Company's dynamic leadership. This organization, anxious to make its yards the Nation's greatest cattle market, looked upon promotion of the local packing industry as the surest way to develop this livestock trade. To further this plan they paid handsome bonuses to important packers who would locate in Kansas City. The largest payment, consisting of \$500,000 in Stock Yards

<sup>49</sup>*Kansas City Daily Journal*, December 31, 1882, and January 1, 1888.

<sup>50</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 453.

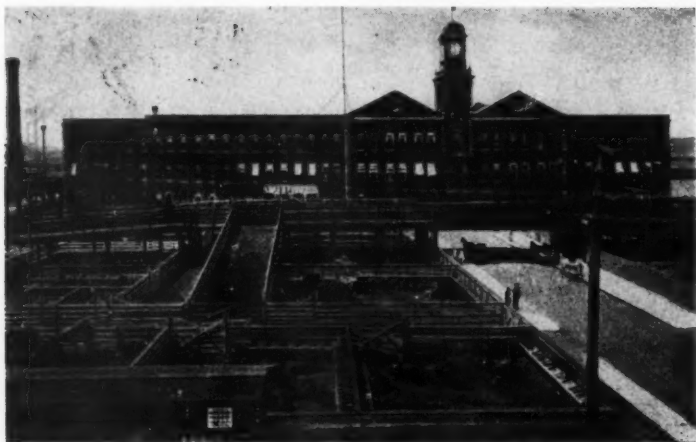
<sup>51</sup>*Seventy-Five Years of Livestock Market History*, 36-37.

<sup>52</sup>Powell, *Twenty Years of Kansas City's Livestock Trade*, 93-94.

<sup>53</sup>*Twelfth Annual Report: 1891*, 56.

<sup>54</sup>*Kansas City Star*, May 26, 1892.

<sup>55</sup>*Ibid.*, September 28, 1901.



**Kansas City Livestock Exchange and Stockyards About 1900**

Company stock, went to the Armour family in 1892 for locating its new plant in Kansas City. Other payments made during this period were:

Fowler and Company . . . . .	\$80,567.18 in land and cash
Hollis and Company . . . . .	2,752.00 in land
Kingan and Company . . . . .	30,000.00 in land
Schwarzschild and Sulzberger (now Wilson and Company) . . . .	100,000.00 in cash
Swift and Company . . . . .	62,175.00 in land <sup>56</sup>

Important though these payments were, they were less basic to the Kansas City packing industry's surging growth than the transition brought on by refrigerator cars. By the time the Armours completed their new dressed beef plant in 1892 the fight to introduce refrigerated dressed beef into the Nation's markets had been won. Not only did the public accept refrigerated beef, but it found that the aging process improved its flavor. The railroads ceased to struggle against this movement, and the big yellow refrigerator cars of the packers became a common sight on the Nation's railways. Local slaughtering houses and butchers were on their way to extinction. Packing was being consolidated into the hands of a few big companies. In reality, the meat packing industry had taken on

<sup>56</sup>*Ibid.*, May 25, 1897.

the essential outlines of its modern form in which packing plants economically located near the supplies of live animals are able to produce dressed products for a national and international market.<sup>57</sup>

By 1900 the Kansas City meat packing industry had reached maturity. It was clearly the largest industry in town. As early as 1893 the *Kansas City Daily Journal* estimated that packing furnished a livelihood for 35,000 people.<sup>58</sup> In fact, Kansas City had become the second largest meat packing center in the Nation as total slaughter of hogs, sheep, and cattle rose from 588,171 in 1880 to 4,555,950 in 1900.<sup>59</sup>

Optimists freely predicted that Kansas City would overtake Chicago and establish itself as the livestock capital of the world, but forces were already at work that blocked any such hegemony. The growth of railroads that had given Kansas City its initial advantage as a livestock center in time favored other cities as well. The transfer of packing plants from the East to Kansas City to be nearer the source of supply was but the beginning of a process of decentralization of meat packing. Other cities in the rich grain-growing regions of the Midwest proved to have advantages rivaling those of Kansas City, especially as the demand for grain-fattened beef increased. Kansas City was to remain one of the great meat packing centers, but its relative importance has declined since 1900.

<sup>57</sup>Clemen, *Livestock and Meat Industry*, 231ff.

<sup>58</sup>*Kansas City Daily Journal*, January 1, 1893.

<sup>59</sup>U. S. Dept. of Commerce. *Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the Beef Industry*, March 3, 1905 (Washington, 1905), 7.

## TWO LETTERS FROM ST. CHARLES

Early letters which discuss Missouri and Missourians comprise an important and highly interesting part of the Society's manuscript collection, a body which ranges from State archives to personal letters, diaries, and account books. Materials of this nature have a worth which cannot be measured, as they provide the historian a perception of the times which no other source can offer.

The two letters which are quoted below were written over a century ago and provide some interesting comments about the St. Charles area. And it is evident that they were written from a widely divergent point of view. We have no further knowledge of Hamilton P., the writer of the first, and we may assume that he, a young bachelor, came to St. Charles to spend only a brief time while he read law or prepared for some other profession. He was deeply interested in the social activities of the town, and he seems to have especially missed the female companionship which he had formerly enjoyed at his home in New Hampshire. The Society acquired the original letter in 1944.

The second letter, written nearly 15 years later, was composed by a young Virginian who came to Missouri to establish a medical practice. His letter has a distinct air of loneliness and despondence as he recalls those he has left behind and may never see again. Dr. John Tannor, who later located his practice in St. Charles, became an eminent physician in the area. Lee Walker of Claremont, California, a descendant of Dr. Tannor, gave the Society a photostatic copy of the original letter in 1956.

The two letters are reproduced below with no change in spelling or punctuation.

Feb. 18. 1830. St Charles Missouri—

Having received by the mail last evening one of the "Seven Wonders of the World, I beg leave to immediately announce its arrival—Is it possible, my dear Coz that you have really squeezed me out a letter? While enjoying myself last eve at a . . . party . . . the servant pop[p]ed in with a letter for Mr. P. Not being able to judge of the writer by the superscription, I excused myself and broke the seal when wonders upon wonders Alps upon Alps—not only a letter from your Ladyship, but three whole pages—There is however one advantage among the rest, for being a rare letter writer—that

when you do write, 'tis considered quite a compliment. I do in reality consider it as such, so please to imagine me making you one of my *prettiest bows*. I had in truth determined not to write you unless you could condescend to write first. And now unless this produces an earthquake, I shall be most happy in acknowledging every favour. So much by way of preamble. I will now mend my pen and try to write a little better.

Well then, in primo your humble servant, after travelling over the whole world almost to Springfield is still the same—hmm—let me look in the Dictionary—'twont do—too sentimental—I will try detail—Saint Charles, my present residence was formerly the seat of Government of Missouri and is still a very pleasant place. Since Christmas we have here French balls and American each week alternately. I of course go inn, as the Kentucky say, for my Muse. The French Ladies are the most beautiful and graceful dancing I have ever seen, dance nothing here but cotillions and Waltzes. I engage ever pretty French lady I dance with to learn me to Waltze and talk French. I hope with all my fair Instructresses I shall become an adept. For beauty and fashion here I could often times imagine myself at Paris. My Landlord gave a party the 8 of January and 'twas attended by three hundred, Gents and ladies, more in No. [number] than N Hampshire could turn out. He is to give another Washingtons birth day, which is close by. I went yesterday and engaged my Partner. . . . I have been quite well received here, through the introduction of my Friend Mr. Hunt—none of my own merits—the Lord knows, for I believe every man I look at almost is seeking to knock me down—especially if his looks dont suit precisely. I am not yet—of course—intimate here, but on social terms with a few families. I go out but very little. Now and then a pretty girl and her Piano will catch me off. Mr Hunt the Gentleman I am staying with—is a man—and when I say man I mean no more nor less, for all are not men that wear their garb. You may laugh at the word studying but 'tis no joke. I have really been studious, and with all this appearance of dissipation. Acquaintances with me have no charm with me until they prove themselves worthy, I mean more particularly the females, until I discover something besides pretty looks, out of sight out of mind. My acquaintance thus far has been superficial so I have nothing to think of when I return to my room but my books and home. You can have no idea what a delightful Winter we have here. The most of Dec Jan & Feb has been like our Indian Summer in the East.



Now and then a day like our beautiful May days We have had about a fortnight of unpleasant cold weather. I have seen no snow this Winter except a few banks in crossing the Allegany Mts in Nov, and a snow squall of a few moments last month. Streets are perfectly dry and the labouring class in every part with their coats off. . . .

I have been much prospered thus far, with good health, and two *ups to one down*. I have access to an excellent library with good instructions in my profession. . . .

As ever yours,

HAMILTON

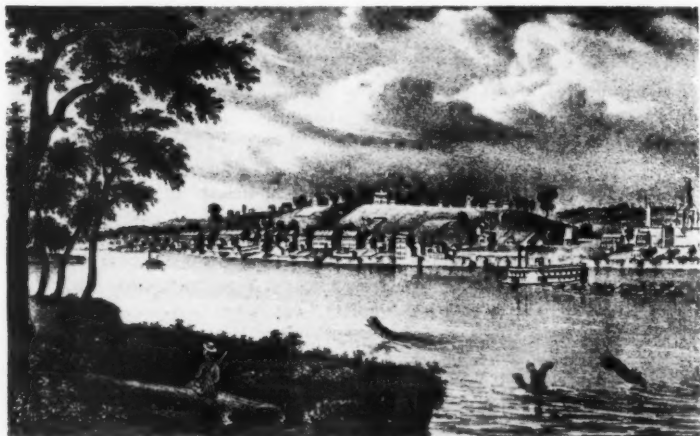
My love of course to all my female chums in H, tell them separately as you meet them that I yet claim a remembrance

[Hamilton —————, St. Charles, Missouri, to his cousin, Mrs. Joseph Stanwood, Hopkinton, New Hampshire, February 18, 1830]

St. Charles County Mo: Septr 9th/44

My Dear Sister

I had commenced a letter the other day in St. Louis to Nat and yourself but before it was finished I received a letter from Dr.



*Thomas and Wüld, Valley of the Mississippi, . . . Illustrated*

**St. Charles in 1841**



Withers from it I learned that Nat was in Petersburg, and accordingly I laid aside my sheet and have written to him and am now about to chat a little with you on paper.———

Since I wrote home I have visited Mr. Nelson who resides about forty miles from St. Louis and spent a week in his neighborhood, and was so well pleased that I have determined to locate myself in the same County about eight or ten miles from his house. I will be near a small village in which two physicians reside, but they are both intemperate men and the people have not as much confidence in them as they might otherwise have. by the advice of several gentlemen who were acquainted with the neighborhood and from what I could myself judge my determination was soon made to settle in this part of the Country. Whether I will succeed or not remains to be told. I will board with a State Senator (Mr. P. H. Shelton) who is a good locofoco. That will however not interfere with me in the least. He is quite a plain man with a small family, but having a great deal of influence with the people, and a good many connexions residing near him. All of which you know will be in my favor. When I asked him for what he could board me and my horse by the year, his answer was "That grain would be scarcer this year than common and he thought accommodation for man and beast would be worth Seventy-five dollars per annum." Those terms did not *frighten* me at all and I immediately left for St. Louis to bring out my baggage. I staid there necessarily two or three days and last Saturday evening got back to Mr. Nelsons, intending this morning to go over and take up my quarters at my new home, but found Mrs. Nelson her little son Tom, and one of the servants sick with the ague and fever, and shall consequently remain here a day or two till they get better. This morning they are all on the mend and if Mrs. N. misses her chill to day (which there is every reason to beleive) my professional services will be of no farther use to them (for the present at least). There was never as much sickness known in this part of the country before, hardly any family has escaped without some member being attacked with either bilious or intermittent fever. But the bottoms on the rivers have been the places where most of the sickness prevailed and is prevailing. The bluffs have been comparatively healthy to the low grounds.

Of the people in this section of country I shall say nothing till I know more about them. The land is rich beyond richness. The crops all look fine to me having so lately left Virginia, but they will not turn but half the usual average so everybody says and I believe.

I have not seen an acre of land yet that would not compare well with the richest I ever saw in Va. The poor lands here would be considered *creamy* in Old Dinwiddie. When the soil is about six or eight inches in depth, then the land is thought quite poor. The immense rains in the spring, and a long droughth during the entire months of July and August up to this present time, and no rain or prospect for it now, has as Pappa will tell you made a great difference in all the crops in this state. All this farming talk is put in for Pappa, as I did not suppose it would interest a young lady much.

Dr. Withers' letter is the only one I have received since leaving Va and it gratified me very much to hear from you all. I am now too far distant from all that are near and dear to me, to permit myself ever to hope I shall see them all again. I am depressed when I think how probable it is that many whom I fondly loved, I took leave of in Va never to see again, for I well know that the emigration of all my relatives and friends to this part of the world is a thing not to be thought of, and when I shall be able to visit you all again is more than I or any one else can tell, but I hope to live in their affection and remembrance, as they will in mine, and to hear frequently by letter from all, and more especially from those who call me *son* and *brother*. They are dearer to me than they ever were before. You know we never value so highly as we might anything till we are deprived of it, and this is the case particularly when we are separated from those whom we fondly love. Our affection seems to increase in proportion to the distance we are removed.

My address is *Flint Hill St. Charles County Mo: Flint Hill St. Charles County Mo: (twice that you may not mistake is the reason of my repeating the Post office).*—Give my love to Pappa, Mama, & each and all of my relations you may see, and receive for yourself the warmest affection of your brother J. G. Tannor

[Dr. J. G. Tannor, Flint Hill, St. Charles County, Missouri, to his sister, Miss Julia G. Tannor, Wyoming, Dinwiddie County, Virginia, September 9, 1844.]

## THE BRITISH-INDIAN ATTACK ON ST. LOUIS, MAY 26, 1780

BY DON RICKEY, JR.\*

St. Louis, as the Spanish administrative capital of Upper Louisiana, the "Illinois country" of the French and Spanish eras, became a military objective following Spanish entry as an American ally in the Revolutionary War in 1779. The war had spread to the Old Northwest and the Mississippi Valley in the summer of 1778, when George Rogers Clark led his command of Virginia militiamen to attack the British posts of Kaskaskia, Vincennes, and the smaller settlements along the east bank of the Mississippi. Gabriel Cerré, influential trader and merchant of St. Louis and Kaskaskia, threw in with the Americans, providing them with supplies and influence essential to their cause. Other supplies, and especially ammunition, reached the Americans from Spanish New Orleans, via the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, through the active cooperation of the Spanish governor of Louisiana. Captain Fernando De Leyba, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, had already given Spanish diplomatic support to Clark from his headquarters at St. Louis and had offered reinforcements to the Americans if the British should undertake the reconquest of the Old Northwest.

Even before the formal outbreak of war between Spain and England, British plans had envisioned a campaign to seize the entire Mississippi Valley, as Spanish aid to the Americans was common knowledge and a source of irritation to the British. The 1779 British plan of offensive called for two campaigns, one from the north and one from the south, to sweep the Spaniards and Americans from the Mississippi Valley. The southern campaign never got underway, as the energetic Spanish governor at New Orleans, Bernardo de Galvez, stole a march on his foes in the fall of 1779 and captured the British posts on the lower Mississippi and Gulf coasts from which the British had expected to launch their campaign. The northern campaign, originating from Michilimackinac, was aimed at reducing the Spanish-American settlements in the northern Mississippi Valley, with St. Louis as its major objective.

No regular British troops could be spared for the upper Mississippi Valley campaign. Lieutenant Governor Patrick Sinclair was

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compelled to carry out his instructions by using Indian allies and such white traders as he could persuade to undertake the assignment. Emanuel Hesse, a trader at Prairie du Chien, was given command of the expedition. Hesse, a Pennsylvanian, had held a lieutenant's commission in the King's Royal American Regiment during the French and Indian War.<sup>1</sup> In February, 1780, he was directed to establish a rendezvous for most of the Indian allies at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and await further orders from Sinclair at Michilimackinac.<sup>2</sup> Meanwhile, British traders were sent out to enlist Indian war parties for the campaign.

Late in March a Sergeant Phillips of the King's 8th Infantry Regiment and a Highland soldier brought Hesse a set of secret orders, written in Gaelic, to his Fox-Wisconsin portage encampment.<sup>3</sup> The two soldiers had accompanied the Chippewa chief Matchekewis and his war party from a council at Michilimackinac to the rendezvous. Lieutenant Governor Sinclair's message to Hesse directed him to move down the Wisconsin River to its mouth at Prairie du Chien and there establish a base camp for the campaign. From there he was to descend the Mississippi to the mouth of Rock River, near modern Rock Island, Illinois, where he would add a large Sac and-Fox war party to his command, and then proceed down river to attack St. Louis, Cahokia, and the other "Illinois" settlements.

By the first of May, Hesse had assembled a force of about 750 Indians and about two dozen white traders and their *engagees*.<sup>4</sup> The Canadian traders had been offered exclusive trade rights on the Missouri River in return for their aid, and the intense trade rivalry between themselves and the Spanish-French traders out of St. Louis did much to spark their interest in the campaign. Joseph Calvé, a British trader-agent whose relatives lived in St. Louis, and Jean Marie Ducharme, whose trade goods had been seized by Spanish authorities, were to act as leaders of Indian contingents.

Most of Hesse's Indian allies gathered at the Fox-Wisconsin portage were Chippewas, Menominees, Winnebagoes from the Green Bay area, and Santee Sioux. Small parties of Ottawas, Mascoutens, Kickapoos, and Pottawatamies helped swell the

<sup>1</sup>James B. Musick, *St. Louis as a Fortified Town* (St. Louis, 1941), 24.

<sup>2</sup>"Documents [Canadian Archives] Relating to the Attack Upon St. Louis in 1780," *Missouri Historical Collections*, II, No. 6, 41 f.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 41.

command. The 200 Sioux were led by the most influential Santee chief, Wapasha of the Wakpekutes band, whose village occupied the site of modern Winona, Minnesota. Wapasha, or "Red Leaf," was given a British general's commission and a uniform to match, as was the Chippewa Matchekewis. He was violently pro-British and had been "received" by the colonial governor in Quebec. The Sioux, Menominees, and Winnebagoes were the fiercest and most warlike of Britain's Indian allies. Energetic diplomacy, plus gifts of English muskets and ammunition and the promise of abundant loot, had bound them firmly to the King's cause.

The attack force departed downriver from Prairie du Chien on May 2. Sgt. Phillips was left in charge of the base camp. Near the mouth of Rock River, Hesse stopped at the large Sac and Fox village of Saukenuk. The unlooked for arrival of Hesse's force took the vacillating Sac and Fox completely by surprise. Joseph Calvé had been with the Indians for some time, attempting to obtain their commitment to participate in the campaign. A strong pro-American and neutralist element among them had served to balk Calvé's efforts. However, the presence of Hesse's overwhelming force of Indian allies compelled the Sac and Fox to assent to his threats and persuasions and agree to accompany him in the campaign.<sup>5</sup> If a total of somewhere near 1,000 Indians participated in the May 26, 1780, attacks on St. Louis and Cahokia, Hesse must have "recruited" about 250 Sac and Fox warriors. The addition of these reluctant allies may actually have been far more of a hindrance than a help to the British plans. From Saukenuk, Hesse's motley assortment of Indian allies and white traders went down the Mississippi to what they believed would be an easy capture of St. Louis and Cahokia.

News of Spain's declaration of war on England had reached St. Louis on February 20, 1780. Rumors of British plans to attack from the north were soon circulating in and around the town. At the end of March an upriver trader, John Conn, arrived in St. Louis bringing word of the build-up of Hesse's expedition at the Fox-Wisconsin portage.<sup>6</sup> Up to this time there were no defense works in or around the town. Fort Don Carlos, at the mouth of the Missouri River, was a decayed mud and log shambles. Its garrison of a corporal and a few regular soldiers of the Stationary Regiment

<sup>5</sup>Leroy K. Robbins, *St. Louis in the War for American Independence* (St. Louis, 1940), 5.

<sup>6</sup>Musick, *St. Louis As a Fortified Town*, 26.

of Louisiana had moved out of the decrepit fort and were living in a nearby cabin. Captain Fernando De Leyba, Lieutenant Governor of Spanish Upper Louisiana, at once began preparations to fortify



**Tower of the Old Spanish Fort,  
St. Louis, as It Looked in 1850**

the town. Realizing the uselessness of old Fort Don Carlos, De Leyba had its armament of five cannon and the garrison moved into St. Louis. The ramshackle fort was blown up.

Having no public funds to fortify the town, De Leyba exhorted its citizens to contribute money by public subscription. He planned to build four stone towers as bastions in a defense line around St. Louis. As the town was most vulnerable to attack on the west and north, the captain ordered that construction begin on the west tower. This tower was located

at what is now the intersection of Fourth and Walnut Streets, on the height of land commanding the town from the west. The first stone was laid on April 17, and the tower was almost completed by May 26. It was about 30 feet in diameter and 30 to 40 feet high. Cannon mounted in this tower commanded all parts of the defense lines and could provide a cross fire in the event that enemies came near the lines. A second tower, at the north end of town, was begun while work was in progress on the first. After excavating for this north tower all funds were exhausted, leaving only a circular hole available as a defensive strong point at the northern end of the lines. Neither of the other two towers were begun prior to the attack.

To fortify St. Louis as rapidly as possible, De Leyba had two entrenchments dug surrounding the town. The two entrenchments ran from the west tower, along the height of land, and thence down to the river bank. The north trench was 2,280 feet long, and the south trench extended for 3,800 feet.<sup>7</sup> Auguste Choteau's "1780" map indicates a sturdy log palisade around St. Louis, *but* this palisade was erected after the May 26 attack.

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, 29.

Earth from the trenches was probably piled up on the outside to form an additional parapet where "the earth was supported by the trunks of small trees to form a sort of wall."<sup>8</sup> Writing in 1823, Elihu H. Shepard said the defense lines consisted of "a trench about the town protected by a stockade and pointed brush [abatis?] with three gates. . . ."<sup>9</sup> From these and other descriptions the small logs seem to have been placed in the mound of earth thrown out in digging the trenches, forming a palisaded wall about five or six feet high in front of the trenches.

Cannon were mounted in the nearly finished but still roofless west tower and at each end of the defense lines near the river bank. James Musick states in his *St. Louis As a Fortified Town* that "in 1787 the tower still had its original [1780] armament of three four-pounder cannon and two of a calibre of six." The guns at each end of the entrenchments were probably four-pounders, as these were the most common artillery available. Small swivel guns may also have been mounted at various locations along the defense lines.

In addition to fortifying the town, De Leyba had ordered 60 Ste. Genevieve militiamen to come to St. Louis in two swivel armed bateaux. These reinforcements arrived on May 13. Captain De Leyba further augmented his defense force by calling in all the hunters [chasseurs] within about 20 leagues of St. Louis. This added another 150 men, mainly from along the Copper and Meramec rivers. By May 26 the St. Louis garrison numbered about 350 men: a handful of Spanish regulars, militiamen, hunters, and townsmen.<sup>10</sup>

Reconnaissance parties were sent up the Mississippi to find the enemy and send back intelligence to De Leyba. On May 23 the scouts returned, having sighted the British Indians. From what he had been able to learn, De Leyba expected an attack by a force of about 900 Indians and some British and Canadians.<sup>11</sup> Following the scouts' return, mounted pickets were posted outside the town to warn of an imminent assault, and arrangements were made for the firing of a signal gun at first sight of the enemy.

Hesse's expedition probably cached most of its boats and canoes on May 24 on the east bank of the Mississippi several miles north of

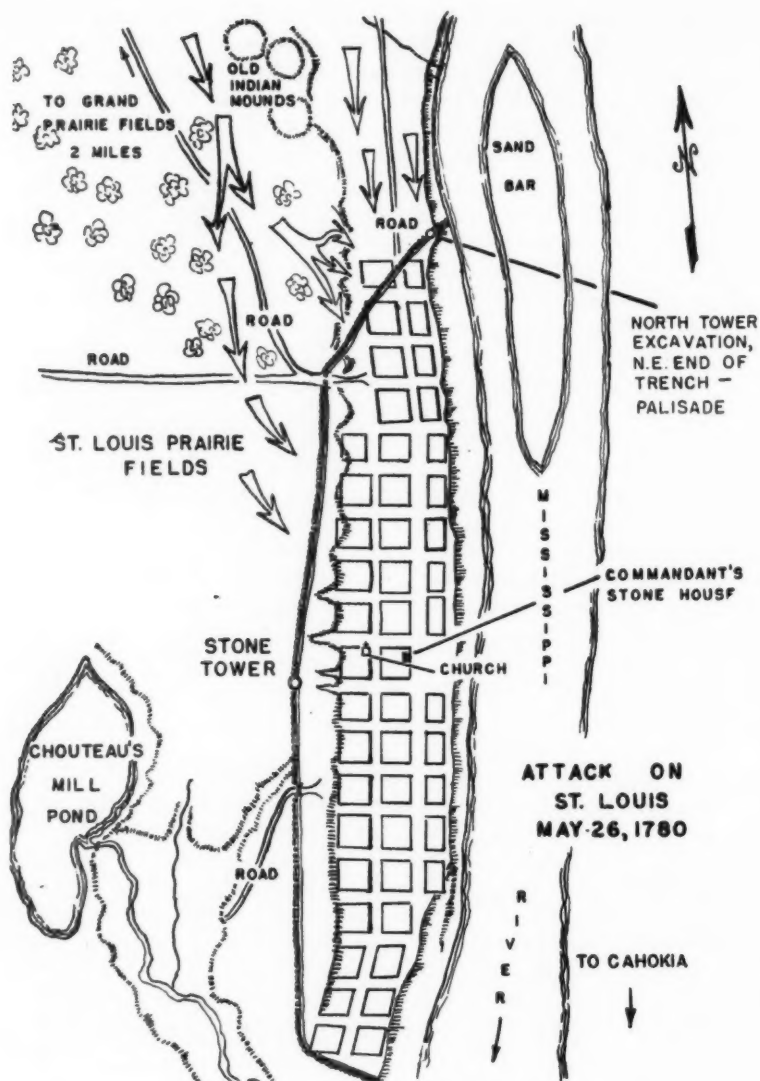
<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, 30.

<sup>10</sup>A. P. Nasatir, editor, "St. Louis During the British Attack of 1780," *New Spain and the West*, II (Report by Captain Fernando De Leyba), 242.

<sup>11</sup>*Ibid.*, 246.





The Attack on St. Louis, May 26, 1780



St. Louis and Cahokia.<sup>12</sup> The next day several Indian scouting parties were sent across the river to reconnoitre for the projected attack. May 25 was the feast of Corpus Christi, and many St. Louisians were out in the fields and pastures picking flowers and wild strawberries as part of their holiday celebration. Considering that Captain De Leyba had received information that the attackers were only a short distance up river on May 23, it is somewhat puzzling that he apparently allowed the town's defensive posture to slouch considerably in permitting the scattering of his people into the fields on the fete day of Corpus Christi. However the presence of so many people in the country surrounding the town kept the Indian scouts from approaching as closely as they would have liked, so that they were not able to relay detailed information on the settlement's defenses to their commander.<sup>13</sup> As far as Hesse knew, the place had no fortifications, and he and his Indians expected to easily capture the town by surprise.

The morning of May 26, Jean Marie Ducharme split off from the main command with a contingent of Indians to attack Cahokia on the east bank of the river. Hesse and the remaining force of about 650, including perhaps two dozen British and Canadian traders, crossed the river several miles north of St. Louis and began his advance on the long awaited objective.

Bearing down on St. Louis from the north, the attackers surprised and killed a few citizens and slaves working in the fields. If De Leyba's mounted pickets carried in any warning of the Indians' approach, it was apparently not in time to allow everyone to get safely inside the defense lines. However several people did manage to reach the lines, and one party, including some women, dashed through the Indians to the north gate in a horse drawn cart. Some of those in the cart were wounded by bullets and arrows. A citizen running for the lines was killed just north of the town, about half way between the breastworks and the big mound. A slave had better luck in his race for life. Sprinting toward safety, he suddenly whirled about and grappled with a pursuing warrior. Wrenching the Indian's musket from his grasp, the slave shot him with his own gun and brought the weapon into the town as a trophy.<sup>14</sup> One man was captured "by the Winnebagoes, within 300 yards of the lines. . . ."<sup>15</sup>

<sup>12</sup>Louis Houck, *History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1908), II, 38.

<sup>13</sup>Musick, *St. Louis As a Fortified Town*, 36.

<sup>14</sup>"Documents Relating to the Attack. . .," 53.

<sup>15</sup>*Ibid.*, 45.

The first shock of the attack on the town itself fell about 1:00 p.m. at the north end of the entrenchments when the British Indians, reported Captain De Leyba, began to "advance like madmen, with an unbelievable boldness and fury, making terrible cries and . . . firing."<sup>16</sup> About the same time, said P. L. Cerré, what later proved to have been Ducharme's Indians en route to attack Cahokia were opposite St. Louis, on the east bank of the river, and "with some of their long and large bored [army] muskets, fired across the river and actually made some of their balls rattle on the roofs of the houses of St. Louis."<sup>17</sup> The tower signal gun was fired as soon as the Indians began to break from cover.

At the opening of the attack, De Leyba ordered all the women and children into the commandant's large stone house [Laclede-Chateau house] with a guard of 20 militiamen under Lieutenant Cartabona. The captain personally directed the firing of the cannon in the stone tower, where he had posted six hunters and a few soldiers. All of the remaining 300 men: soldiers, militiamen, hunters, and townsmen, occupied the trenches and breastworks and began firing on the attackers. Cannon fire greatly dismayed the Indians, as they had an awesome fear of artillery. Most of the warriors were very careful not to expose themselves to the defenders' musketry and guns, contenting themselves with firing from a safe distance and concealed by such cover as they could find.<sup>18</sup>

The Winnebagoes and Sioux pressed closest to the defense lines on the north and west, where the action was fiercest. The Sioux chief, Wapasha, was especially active and was later highly praised in British reports of the campaign. He was no doubt a striking figure, dressed in his general's bullion trimmed, scarlet coat and laced cocked hat. A Winnebago chieftain and three warriors were killed, while four other Winnebago were badly wounded. The Canadians and white traders hunt back, keeping up only a desultory and ineffective long range fire. Calvé's hesitant Sac and Fox contingent withdrew at the beginning of the attack, to the consternation of the Sioux and Winnebagoes who feared treachery on the part of the Sac and Fox warriors.<sup>19</sup> Wapasha's Sioux and the Winnebagoes made several feints to enter the entrenchments in

<sup>16</sup>Nasatir, "St. Louis During the British Attack," *New Spain and the West*, II, 246.

<sup>17</sup>"Documents Relating to the Attack. . .," 53.

<sup>18</sup>Musick, *St. Louis As a Fortified Town*, 38.

<sup>19</sup>Houck, *History of Missouri*, II, 39.

order to draw the defenders from the cover of the defenses. None of these attempts were successful.<sup>20</sup>

Most of the casualties suffered by the Spanish during the fighting occurred in the northwestern section of the entrenchments. Parties of Indians occupied the high ground commanding this sector and were able to fire down on the defenders.<sup>21</sup> Considering the 100- to 150-yard accurate effective range of the Indians' flintlock muskets, the attackers at this point were probably no further than 150 yards from the lines, shooting at the men holding the segment of trench lying between the north and northwest gates.

No attempt seems to have been made to mount a charge or frontal assault on any part of the defense lines. Individual warriors wormed their way up close to the entrenchments, but not in significant numbers. Desertion by the Sac and Fox and the reluctance of the white traders to participate in the attack enraged the Sioux and Winnebago who, it was later reported, would otherwise have tried to storm the lines.<sup>22</sup> The warriors vented their spleen on the bodies of those killed just outside the lines, scalping, mutilating, and dismembering them in full view of the defenders.

Cannon and musket fire kept up for some time with De Leyba personally seeing to the working of the guns. War whoops, the whiz of arrows, and the flat, banging musketry punctuated by the reverberating boom of cannon created a fearsome din. "What was most disconcerting," reported Captain De Leyba, "was the confusion and the lamentable cries of the women and children who could be heard from the . . . [government house] up to the places where the combatants were fighting. . . ."<sup>23</sup>

As the afternoon wore on the Indians became increasingly discouraged, and within about two hours they abandoned the attack. Perhaps they feared a counterattack by George Rogers Clark's 400 American soldiers from the east side of the river. As the Indians withdrew from the fighting several St. Louis citizens asked Captain De Leyba to lead them in a sortie. Prudently fearing an ambush by superior numbers of warriors, De Leyba refused to heed their advice.

Breaking off the attack on the town itself, the Indians scattered through the nearby fields and settled areas, destroying field crops and buildings and killing oxen, cows, horses, pigs, and domestic fowl.

<sup>20</sup>"Documents Relating to the Attack. . . ." 45.

<sup>21</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>22</sup>Houck, *History of Missouri*, II, 37.

<sup>23</sup>Nasatir, "St. Louis During the British Attack," *New Spain and the West*, II, 246 f.

A few more *habitants* and slaves were killed and several more were captured by the retreating Indians.<sup>24</sup> By early evening all the attackers had started back to their boat camp north of St. Louis on the east bank of the Mississippi.

Ducharme's attack on Cahokia had also been repulsed, as George Rogers Clark had arrived the previous day with ample American reinforcements. High, gusty winds and their own gunfire had prevented the Americans at Cahokia from hearing the firing at St. Louis.<sup>25</sup>

Captain De Leyba's June 8 report of the attack stated that all the British Indians had gone back up the Mississippi as far north as the mouth of the Illinois River, and thence up the Illinois. Some of them camped at the Indian village of Chicago, where one of the St. Louis captives made his escape. Apprehensions of an ambush by the mistrusted Sac and Fox probably influenced the British-Indian decision to return north by a route different from the one used in approaching St. Louis.

Reports and estimates of casualties sustained by both the Spanish defenders and by the Indians vary considerably. On June 8 De Leyba wrote that 14 whites and seven slaves had been killed, six whites and one slave wounded, and 12 whites and 13 slaves carried off as captives. British reports assert that 33 scalps were taken during the attack on the west side of the Mississippi and that 24 prisoners had been secured.<sup>26</sup> The figure reported for captives tallies with De Leyba's, but the British claimed 12 more killed than are listed by the Spanish captain. The inclusion of hunters killed at some distance north of St. Louis may account for the discrepancy. Only four Indians were reported killed and four others wounded.

Failure of the campaign against St. Louis was a serious blow to British prestige among the vacillating Indians, and at the same time it aroused the Spanish officials and French *habitants* of the "Illinois country" to take action against the English and their Indian allies. George Rogers Clark's second in command, John Montgomery, led a counteroffensive against Britain's erstwhile if reluctant allies, the Sac and Fox. Montgomery assembled a force of 250 American soldiers and Cahokia *habitant* volunteers and 100 Spanish militia under Picote de Belestre and departed from St. Louis about June 13. Pushing north up the Illinois River, the allied expedition reached

<sup>24</sup>*Ibid.*, 247.

<sup>25</sup>Musick, *St. Louis As a Fortified Town*, 39.

<sup>26</sup>"Documents Relating to the Attack. . .," 46.

Peoria and from there marched overland about 100 miles to the village of Saukenuk at the mouth of Rock River. The Sac and Fox hastily fled before the advancing allies, but their abandoned village and crops were burned in retaliation for their participation in the attack on St. Louis.<sup>27</sup>

Following the punitive expedition the Sac and Fox apparently decided to more thoroughly identify themselves with the Spanish and American cause. Late in June, emissaries from the chastened Sac and Fox brought back three whites and three slaves who had been taken captive in the May 26 attack.<sup>28</sup> Much of the Sac and Fox trade had been oriented toward St. Louis before the outbreak of war and, as previously mentioned, their presence among the British Indians on May 26 had only been accomplished by threats and pressure from the British.

A more ambitious St. Louis campaign against the British was launched in January, 1781. During the fall of 1780 reports had reached St. Louis that another British-led Indian campaign was being planned. Supplies for the threatened English strike were being gathered at the post of St. Joseph, Michigan. On January 2 the Spanish expedition, comprised of about 65 men, including 30 St. Louis militia, began a winter march against the unsuspecting British post. Augmented en route by about 60 anti-British Milwaukee Indians, the Spanish task force surprised and captured St. Joseph on February 12. Fearing a strong British counter-attack, the Spaniards looted and burned the post and began their return march the next day. The 800-mile strike and return were completed when the successful Spanish expedition reached St. Louis on March 6.<sup>29</sup>

British influence and prestige had met with several reverses as a result of Spanish activities beginning with the defense of St. Louis. It became increasingly difficult for English agents to generate enthusiasm among the Indians for maintaining hostilities against the Americans in the Old Northwest and the Spaniards of Upper Louisiana. The upper Mississippi frontier remained fairly quiet through 1781-1782, and no further British campaigns were sent to the "Illinois country" prior to the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783.

<sup>27</sup>Musick, *St. Louis As a Fortified Town*, 40.

<sup>28</sup>*Ibid.*, 46.

<sup>29</sup>Robbins, *St. Louis in the War For American Independence*, 8.

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of May, June, and July, 1960, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as indicated:

#### ONE LIFE MEMBER

Barnett, Mrs. Charles, Sikeston  
Williams, Mrs. James E., Ferguson

#### NINETEEN NEW MEMBERS

Lee, Don D., Verona

#### NINE NEW MEMBERS

Brownlee, Richard S., Columbia

#### FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Jinkens, Mrs. Nannie, Hermitage  
Kite, Mrs. H. H., Kansas City  
March, David D., Kirksville

#### FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Alden, William, St. Louis  
Blanton, David E., Sikeston  
Siegismund, W. H., Rockville

#### THREE NEW MEMBERS

Barnhill, F. C., Marshall	Kraushaar, H. C., Maplewood
Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E., Columbia	McPheeters, Mrs. Harold M., St. Louis
Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood	Stidham, J. H., Fulton
	Thornburg, Eugene, Moberly

#### TWO NEW MEMBERS

Bernsen, Kenneth, St. Louis	Ream, James, St. Louis
Dietrich, Benj. E., Cape Girardeau	Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. L. K., Salem, Oregon
Elzea, C. F., Columbia	Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia
Hoffman, Harry F., Kirkwood	Snip, Mrs. Cornelius, Lamar
Jones, J. K., Stotts City	Thompson, Henry, Lemay
Klein, Mrs. Rachel G., Moberly	Trosper, Mrs. Bab Bell, Monroe City
McClintock, Mrs. Okla H., Camdenton	Volkening, Herbert, St. Louis
McLaughlin, T. G., Kansas City	Williams, Zulu Ethel, Lamar
Mattingly, W. R., Charleston	
O'Neil, W. J., Columbia	

#### ONE NEW MEMBER

Abernathy, Mrs. Roy, Chaffee	Benedict, Mrs. H. D., St. Louis
Ausmus, R. E., Jr., Columbia	Bishop, Maury Whipple, Lee's Summit
Bartels, John S., Kirkwood	Blankenbuehler, L., Webster Groves

Booth, George H., Springfield  
 Booth, Shirley W., Rich Hill  
 Bowling, Mrs. Robert, Montgomery  
     City  
 Bradford Mrs. Wesley H. Kansas City  
 Brant, Edward T., Liberty  
 Brez, Ray C., St. Louis  
 Brown, Mrs. Joy L., Pierce City  
 Brownlee, Rollins H., Brookfield  
 Butcher, R. E., University City  
 Carroll, John C., East Orange, N. J.  
 Chouteau, James M., Kirkwood  
 Cndrom, Mrs. Mae, Florissant  
 Connor, Lucille, Jefferson City  
 Cornwall, H. H., Charleston  
 Cottingham, Gertrude, Renick  
 Creigh, Virginia, Mexico  
 Crews, Mrs. Gideon, Holland  
 Dinwiddie, Mrs. William, Bonne Terre  
 Dixon, Hosea, Noel  
 Drain, Katharine, Shelbyville  
 Drake, Genevieve, North Kansas City  
 Edney, A. L., St. Louis  
 Eichenlaub, Martin, Bonne Terre  
 Elliott, R. Kenneth, Kansas City  
 Fardwell, Mrs. M. W., Montgomery  
     City  
 Field, Frank D., St. Louis  
 Fisher, J. Porter, New London  
 Fitchett, Mrs. Frank, Kansas City  
 Freeman, Mrs. Annie L. D., Flat  
 Galbraith, Mrs. Arthur, Springfield  
 Green, Mrs. Robert E., Kansas City  
 Greenhaw, Horace, Sedalia  
 Hammon, J. W., Springfield  
 Hammond, Mrs. Louise, Blue Springs  
 Harrellson, Ben, Santa Monica, Calif.  
 Harris, Mrs. George, Lexington  
 Herbst, John, Kansas City  
 Herider, Helen, Slater  
 Hewitt, Cres, Shelbyville  
 Hill, Gordon P., Charleston  
 Houts, Mrs. Hale, Kansas City  
 Hughes, S. G., Greenfield  
 Hungate, H. Lynn, St. Louis  
 Hutton, George F., Kansas City  
 Hutton, John W., Marion, Illinois  
 Jones, Herbert S., St. Joseph  
 Kelsch, Gerald T., Peoria, Illinois

Killion, Mrs. L. O., Parnell  
 Kitchen, Virgil P., Poplar Bluff  
 Kull, Mrs. Harry, Sr., Warrensburg  
 Lavender, F. M., St. Louis  
 Laycox, Mayme, Kansas City  
 Lenox, Mrs. Alice, Springfield  
 Long, Edward V., Jefferson City  
 Lorie, Percy S., Kansas City  
 Loring, Mrs. Herbert R., Columbia  
 McClurken, E. M., Maplewood  
 McCue, Mrs. George R., Kirkwood  
 McMichael, Ethel, Reed's Spring  
 Magill, William L., Detroit, Mich.  
 Martin, L. F., Union  
 Mason, Mrs. E. C., Bartlett, Ill.  
 Mason, J. S., Richmond  
 Matthews, Jack, Columbia  
 Miller, Bert, Grant City  
 Mills, Mrs. Charles B., Kansas City  
 Moore, Mrs. Clifton, Doniphan  
 Murphy, W. C., Fulton  
 Murray, W. A., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 O'Meara, Thomas B., St. Joseph  
 Parrish, William E., Fulton  
 Parsons, Mildred F., Syracuse  
 Pearson, Mrs. H. R., Harrisonville  
 Penman, Mrs. T. A., Portageville  
 Piepmeier, Mrs. Oliver, Appleton City  
 Pletz, John F., Jefferson City  
 Rachlin, Maxwell, Brentwood  
 Robinett, Frank A., Amarillo, Texas  
 Robinson, Mrs. W. A., Sturgeon  
 Schick, Mrs. Floyd M., Lee's Summit  
 Sheley, Eleanore, Kansas City  
 Shoults, Mrs. Helen A., Millersville  
 Shulze, G. F., Summit, New Jersey  
 Siegmund, Fred C., Ellisville  
 Sisson, Mrs. J. H., Dexter  
 Smith, Elwood H., West Plains  
 Stanley, Mrs. Helen V., Kansas City  
 Stephens, Mrs. Charles P., Sedalia  
 Stroud, Mrs. James, Dexter  
 Sweany, Henry C., Mt. Vernon  
 Taylor, Mrs. Frank T., Keytesville  
 Thomas, Glenn A., New York, N. Y.  
 Todd, James, Moberly  
 Verburg, Mrs. Wallace, Overland Park,  
     Kansas  
 von Schrenk, Trifon, St. Louis

Waldran, Mrs. George, Washington  
 Wallace, Joe, Merriam, Kansas  
 Wallace, Maude Orita, Mexico  
 Wallen, Mrs. Dent, Mexico  
 Ward, Mrs. E. J., Columbia

White, L. M., Belle  
 Williams, Roy D., Boonville  
 Willingham, George, St. Louis  
 Wilson, Mrs. George, Kansas City  
 Yarnell, Mrs. Ilene Sims, Versailles

#### NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred fifty-nine applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of May, June, and July, 1960. The total annual and life memberships as of August 1, 1960, was 12,146.

#### The new members are:

Abbott, Reva A., St. John, Kansas  
 Alcorn, Dale, Sikeston  
 Allen, Mrs. J. W., San Antonio, Tex.  
 Alt, Mrs. L. F., Fredericktown  
 Amick, Lewis, Glasgow  
 Anthony, Mrs. W. A., Sikeston  
 Applequist, Jack, Mt. Vernon  
 Asbell, Milton W., Camden, N. J.  
 Atchison, Perry, Lowry City  
 Atterberry, K. D., Camdenton LIFE  
 Ausmus, R. E., Jr., Columbia  
 Ausmus, R. E., Sr., Centralia  
 Baird, Flossie A., Lebanon  
 Baker, Martha Lee, Boonville  
 Ballew, Mrs. Bessie, Camden  
 Balston, Allan, Wentzville  
 Barnhill, Mrs. Leonard L., Ballwin  
 Bartlett, John L., Beaumont, Texas  
 Bayless Senior High School, St. Louis  
 Beach, Roscoe T., Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Beck, Mr. and Mrs. M. M., Bismarck  
 Beck, W. D., Aurora  
 Becry, Byron Ashby, Lawrence, Kans.  
 Beets, Mrs. Girtie, Independence  
 Belec, Theodore B., South Bend, Ind.  
 Bell, Mrs. W. R., Sr., Snyder, Texas  
 Benedict, Mrs. Horace D., St. Louis  
 Bennett, Paul A., Excelsior Springs  
 Bennett, W. J., Flat River  
 Bentrup, Mrs. Joseph, Affton  
 Bess, Keith, Sikeston  
 Biggs, Peter, Ellisville  
 Bild, Frank, St. Louis  
 Bishop, Mary E., Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Black, L. C., Verona

Blackwell, Mrs. Lizzie, La Marque, Tex.  
 Blankenship, Dale M., Ballwin  
 Boomershine, Mrs. Viola, Lowry City  
 Booth, Mrs. John N., Oklahoma City  
 Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Sarcoxie  
 Brady, Mrs. F. B., Hannibal  
 Bremer, Mrs. Fred, Lawrence, Kansas  
 Bridges, Homer L., Arbyrd  
 Brinkhopf, James W., Littleton, Colo.  
 Brown, Mrs. Minerva, Brimson  
 Brownlee, Rollins H., Brookfield  
 Burgin, George W., Weston  
 Burney, T. D., Campbell, California  
 Bushman, Eugene G., Jefferson City  
 Butcher, Harold S., Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii  
 Butler, L. E., Chaffee  
 Carey, Mrs. G. R., Kansas City  
 Carlock, Mr. and Mrs. E. E., St. Louis  
 Carroll, John C., East Orange, N. J.  
 Carroll, Mary E., Hollywood, Calif.  
 Carter, Mrs. H. K., Cape Girardeau  
 Casey, Harold, Springfield  
 Chute, W. D., Moberly  
 Clark, Elizabeth, Topeka, Kans. LIFE  
 Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. J. B., Webster Groves  
 Cleaveland, Lloyd A., Chillicothe LIFE  
 Clevenger, Mrs. D. C., Kansas City  
 Cochran, Mrs. Gale, Wichita, Kans.  
 Colin, Mrs. J. C., Overland Park, Kans.  
 Connelley, Mrs. Mary, Berkeley, Calif.  
 Costello, Mrs. La Verne, Florissant



- Cox, Eugene, Columbia  
 Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M.,  
     Columbia  
 Creach, William R., Mack's Creek  
 Cunningham, Mrs. W. P., Kansas City  
 Dalton, Mrs. H. E., Carrollton  
 DeLay, L. G., Oakley, Kansas  
 Deters, Mrs. Clem V., Bowling Green  
 Dexheimer, George W., Columbia  
 Dietrich, Mrs. Margaret, Lemay  
 Dowis, K. T., Orange, California  
 Drain, Katharine, Shelbyville  
 Dunaway, Mrs. Laura M., Kirkwood  
 Dunn, Charles L., Charleston  
 Dunning, Randal, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Durbin, Mrs. Otie Linn, Kirkwood  
 Edens, Thurman, Hickman Mills  
 Eldredge, Mrs. Jessie, Sacramento,  
     California  
 Eliot, Marese, New York, N. Y.  
 Ellis, Lloyd, Aurora  
 Evans, Arthur F. D., Sr., St. Louis  
 Feagin, Mrs. S. B., Birmingham, Ala.  
 Figgins, Mrs. D. E., La Crescenta,  
     Calif.  
 Finlay, Nell E., Hannibal  
 First Baptist Church, Kirksville  
 Fisher, Mrs. Lucy, Springfield  
 Fitzgerald, Charles, Bowling Green  
 Flournoy, Mrs. Van Gibson, Lamar  
 Fogle, Jerry, Jr., Aurora  
 Fontenoy, Mrs. Carrie, Detroit, Mich.  
 Fox, Joe H., Morehouse      LIFE  
 Fusco, Tony, St. Louis  
 Gamber, M. P., Clayton  
 Garret, Mabel Jones, El Dorado, Kans.  
 Gates, Alice Ann, New Iberia, La.  
 Geddis, Mr. and Mrs. D. S., Jr., Glen-  
     dale  
 Gehl, Raymond G., St. Louis  
 Gerhard, George, St. Louis  
 Gierer, Robert, Florissant  
 Gordon, Herbert C., Grandview  
 Gould, Harlan A., Kirkwood      LIFE  
 Gray, Mrs. Fred J., Lamar  
 Greene, Frances I., Kansas City  
 Griffey, O. A., Excelsior Springs  
 Griffin, Maude E., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 Grojean, Francis E., San Diego, Calif.  
 Grothoff, Margaret, St. Louis  
 Guild, John M., Kansas City  
 Gustorf, Fred, San Francisco, Calif.  
 Hale, Octavia, Clayton  
 Hallengren, James, North Kansas City  
 Halliday, C. G., Nampa, Idaho  
 Ham, B. B., Verona  
 Hammond, Lula Frances, Blue Springs  
 Hansen, L. R., Centralia  
 Hanser, Theodore H., Webster Groves  
 Hanson, Mrs. Joseph Mills, Manassas,  
     Virginia  
 Harris, A. A., Kansas City  
 Haworth, Mrs. J. L., Poplar Bluff  
 Haynes, Richard T., Kirkwood  
 Hearnes, Robert E., Charleston  
 Heinen, Herschel, Verona  
 Hendon, Mrs. Walter, Marshall  
 Hensel, Rex C., Pasadena, California  
 Hensel, Virginia M., Pasadena, Calif.  
 Hess, E. J., Greenfield  
 Heywood, K. W., Overland  
 Hickok, George R., Eldon  
 Hickok, Mrs. George R., Eldon  
 Hill, Melba C., Jonesboro, Ark.  
 Hillhouse, Monroe, Verona  
 Hinze, Irving E., Beloit, Wisc.  
 Hobbs, John E., St. Louis  
 Hogan, Mrs. William, Overland  
 Hollon, Kathryne Bail, Mexico  
 Holmes, Mrs. Morton, Kansas City  
 Hood, Rodes S., Bowling Green  
 Horton, William, New York, N. Y.  
 Houts, Patricia Ann, St. Joseph  
 Hovey, Mrs. C. E., St. Louis  
 Howard, Mrs. E. W., Jr., Washington,  
     D. C.  
 Howe, Mr. and Mrs. John W., Kirk-  
     wood  
 Hubbard, Mrs. Frances, Fulton  
 Hughes, Richard B., Jr., Clinton  
 Humboldt School, St. Joseph  
 Hurt, Roy, Columbia  
 Huston, John P., Marshall  
 Hutton, George F., Kansas City  
 Hyner, Rotha A., St. Louis  
 Ihde, Kenneth C., Branson  
 Ironsmith, Mrs. E. M., Kansas City  
 Irvine, William Y., Marshall

- Irwin, Mrs. Douglas, Kansas City  
 Jackson, Mrs. Claude, Kansas City  
 Jenkins, Andrew, Henley  
 Jennings, Louise, Redlands, Calif.  
 Johnson, Cloeman, Verona  
 Johnson, Gladys, Sedalia  
 Jones, L. L., Turlock, California  
 Jones, R. P., Stotts City  
 Jorgenson, Lloyd P., Columbia LIFE  
 Josserand, Mrs. Guy D., Dodge City,  
     Kansas  
 Justis, J. H., Mountain View  
 Keith, Farris, Jefferson City  
 Keller, V. D., Kansas City  
 Kenney, Mary Kevin, Kansas City  
 Khalifah, E. S., St. Louis  
 Kinnett, Marvin, Butler  
 Kite, M. B., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Kloppe, Mr. and Mrs. W. L., Webster  
     Groves  
 Knudsen, E., Trenton LIFE  
 Koelling, Mrs. Ida Mae, Brentwood  
 Kraushaar, Harold, Kirkwood  
 Kraushaar, Herb, Springfield  
 Kropf, Harley, Shelbyna  
 Kull, Harry G., Jr., East Lansing,  
     Michigan  
 Kuzmic, Mrs. John, Kansas City LIFE  
 Lacaff, Theodore B., Kansas City  
 LaForce, Mrs. Alice, Columbia  
 Larson, Clara Dee, Mt. Vernon  
 LaRue, Geraldine, Lowry City  
 Lawrence, John Miller, Bloomfield  
 Lea, Mrs. Leonard, Independence  
 Lehr, James L., Kirksville LIFE  
 Leimbrock, C. H. O., Marshall  
 Leman, Jerry D., Ketchikan, Alaska  
 Leopold, Mrs. Harry, Auxvasse  
 Light, Ivan, Shirley, Illinois  
 Lillis High School, Kansas City  
 Littrell, Mrs. Waldo, Moberly  
 Long, Mrs. L. D., Phoenix, Arizona  
 Long, Robert A. Forsyth  
 Loring, Herbert R., Columbia  
 Luyster, Mrs. Della, Linneus  
 McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. D. J., Cam-  
     denton  
 McClendon, David, Kansas City  
 McClure, T. H., Sikeston  
 McCoy, H. Ben, Springfield LIFE  
 McCready, Mrs. Stephen F., Ocala,  
     Florida  
 McGraw, W. A., Springfield  
 McHugh, Mrs. D. H., Coolidge, Ariz.  
 McKee, Mrs. Ed, Lamar  
 McLaughlin, Jabez J., Kansas City  
 McNutt, George D., Moberly  
 McVey, Mrs. Don, Fulton  
 Mahaffay, Mrs. I. F., San Juan, Tex.  
 Manning, Jerry H., Kansas City LIFE  
 Maples, Ward, Marionville  
 Marsh, George P., St. Louis  
 Marshall, Lannar, Santa Rosa, Calif.  
 Martz, Charles, Aurora  
 Meiss, Clara, St. Louis  
 Millard, Evert C., Columbia  
 Miller, George A., Chicago, Ill.  
 Miller, Perry, Pierce City  
 Miller, Ray, Verona  
 Mitch, Mrs. Bonnie S., Kirksville  
 Moberly Junior College, Moberly  
 Montgomery, Mrs. Mary, Sturgeon  
 Moore, Elizabeth B., Rolla  
 Moore, Mrs. Wayne, Springfield  
 Mottaz, Mrs. Mabel, Waynesville  
     LIFE  
 Moyers, Mrs. Robert, Reno, Nevada  
 Muckerman, Chris J., St. Louis LIFE  
 Mulholland, Kathleen, University City  
     LIFE  
 Murphy, William D., Fulton  
 Myers, Mrs. Martin T., Mexico  
 Nash, Michael R., Bonne Terre  
 Neil, Mrs. L. O., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Neitzert, Howard, Chicago, Illinois  
 Nelson, Hunter, Amarillo, Texas  
 Netuschil, Mrs. Mary, Pueblo, Colo.  
 Newman, Eric P., St. Louis LIFE  
 Nicol, James, Independence  
 Noll, Marvin C., Kansas City  
 Northwest High School Library, House  
     Springs  
 Null, Mrs. Jewell P., Mexico  
 Pace, Paul Lindell, Rocheport  
 Packard, Florence M., Indianapolis,  
     Indiana  
 Patterson, Mrs. A. S., Roswell, N. Mex.  
 Patterson, Roy E., Granby

- Penman, Charles A., Portageville  
 Penn, Joseph, New Florence  
 Penrod, Mrs. Ray, West Plains  
 Peoria Historical Society, Peoria, Ill.  
 Philips, Kriss William, Selma, Iowa  
 Pierce, Mrs. Martha C., Memphis, Tennessee  
 Pitchford, Mrs. C. L., Sedalia  
 Platt, Beverly H., Kansas City  
 Plenge, Mrs. Josephine, Memphis  
 Polito, Robert E., Richmond Heights  
 Pollock, Mrs. C. J., Jefferson City  
 Price, Albert M., Columbia LIFE  
 Pyle, Robert L., Humansville  
 Pyne, H. C., Sussex, England  
 Raut, Irwin, Sedalia  
 Ray, Mr. and Mrs. S. K., Sedalia  
 Ream, Sam W., Fredericktown  
 Rehkop, Mrs. Leonard D., Higginsville  
 Reid, Mrs. J. S., Kansas City  
 Relford, Woodrow, Moberly  
 Rice, E. L., St. Louis  
 Richeson, Samuel, Hillsboro  
 Robinson, Ennis V., McCredie  
 Robitsch, G. O., Lemay  
 Rosencrance, Kenneth L., Triplett  
 Rowton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D., Nevada  
 Runyon, Mrs. Nina A., Sheridan  
 Rushing, Morgan L., St. Louis  
 Saper, S. Stanford, Kansas City  
 Saum, George, Villa Ridge  
 Savoy, Ernest J., Odessa  
 Schick, Milton John, Lee's Summit  
 Schilling, Mrs. Floyd O., Camdenton  
 Schmulowitz, Nat, San Francisco, California  
 Schooler, Don W., Brookfield  
 Schulte, Mrs. O. L., St. Joseph  
 Schwetz, Anthony S., St. Louis  
 Settergren, Carl D., Columbia  
 Shelton, Ross, Wichita, Kansas  
 Sheppard, Lillian A., San Jose, Calif.  
 Sherman, Alfred, Wichita, Kansas  
 Shirrell, Pauline, St. Louis  
 Shonkwiler, William F., Overland Park, Kansas  
 Shore, Ben R., Los Gatos, California  
 Singleton, Thomas E., Jefferson City  
 Sister M. Elizabeth, Bronx, N. Y.  
 Sites, C. R., Columbia  
 Skaggs, Walter, Belle  
 Small, Noble B., Independence  
 Small, Mr. and Mrs. W. C., St. Louis  
 Smith, Delmar L., Rochester, N. H.  
 Smith, Mrs. Peggy, Mission, Kansas  
 Spence, Mrs. Edith H., Inglewood, California  
 Standish, Miles W., Kansas City  
 Stanley, L. M., Sikeston  
 State Editor, *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, St. Louis  
 Stephens, Lawrence, Parkville  
 Stercula, Mrs. Beverly, Fullerton, California  
 Stevens, Claude, Kansas City  
 Stivison, William M., Kansas City  
 Stobie, Mrs. R. E., Vashon, Wash.  
 Stoddard, Walter E., Sacramento, California  
 Strawn, W. F., Verona  
 Streufert, W. B., Mt. Prospect, Ill.  
 Sudhoelter, Ray, St. Louis  
 Suits, Mrs. Hollis E., Kirkwood  
 Summers, L. W., Aurora  
 Swisher, Kittie F., St. Louis  
 Taggart, Harold F., San Mateo, Calif.  
 Terry, Mrs. Mary B., Kansas City  
 Thom, J. C., Buffalo  
 Thomas, Glenn A., New York, N. Y.  
 Thompson, Bernard H., St. Louis  
 Thompson, Joseph J., Lemay  
 Thompson, Mrs. Pearl W., Burfordsville  
 Tisius, Mrs. Bertha, Pierce City  
 Toben, Herman, Afton  
 Tomlinson, Evelyn M., Eldon  
 Tucker, James St. G., Fulton  
 Tyc, John, Cool Valley  
 Tyler, Frank E., Kansas City  
 Varble, Mrs. Pinkney, S. Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky  
 Varner, R. E., Otterville  
 Verburg, Mrs. Wallace A., Overland Park, Kansas  
 Vogler, Mrs. Merle, Rock Port  
 Volkening, Herbert, St. Louis  
 Waldram, John B., Kansas City  
 Wallen, Mrs. Dent S., Mexico

Wallen, Roy, New Franklin  
 Warren, Keith, Richland  
 Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn E.,  
   Columbia  
 Webber, Joseph, Clayton  
 Werner, Mrs. E. J., Grosse Pointe,  
   Michigan  
 White, Charles, Aurora  
 White, Waldo, Aurora  
 Whitener, Paul R., St. Louis LIFE  
 Wilkerson, W. G., Aurora  
 Willa, Mrs. R. A., Bonne Terre  
 Williams, Donald Scott, Ferguson  
   LIFE

Williams, Eileen, Kansas City  
 Williams, Mrs. S. Joe, Kansas City  
 Williams, Ted, St. Louis  
 Williams, Zulu Ethel, Lamar  
 Wilson, Mrs. Frank, Poplar Bluff  
 Windhorst, R. B., University City  
 Winscott, Helen, Moberly  
 Winterhalter, J. P., Kansas City  
 Woodruff, Mrs. F. M., Glendale  
 Woods, Larry M., Columbia  
 Yarnell, Gerald D., Versailles  
 York, Robert J., Independence LIFE  
 Young, J. T., Montgomery City  
 Zulauf, Jacob, Tipton

#### GENERAL PERSHING'S BOYHOOD HOME DEDICATED AS SHRINE

General John J. Pershing's boyhood home, a white frame building which stands one block north of the square in Laclede, was dedicated on September 13 as a shrine to Missouri's greatest military hero and became a part of the State's park system. The date selected for the dedication was the 100th anniversary of Pershing's birth.



*Irwin—Mo. St. Parks*

#### **General John J. Pershing's Boyhood Home, Laclede, Missouri**

The official program, which followed a luncheon at the elementary school, opened with a one-hour concert by the 371st Army Band from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A color guard composed of 40 members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Corps then presented the colors and Joseph Jaeger, Jr., director of the State Park Board, opened the dedication ceremony. The Reverend Edward J. Donohue of Brookfield gave the invocation, and Secretary of State Robert W. Crawford delivered the dedication address on behalf of Governor James T. Blair, Jr., who was unable to attend. Assistant Secretary of the Army Dewey Short, a former Missouri Congressman, then read a message from President Dwight D. Eisenhower, and General Lawrence H. Whiting, Retired, who had charge of General Pershing's staff, spoke briefly. The Reverend Clay Clemen-

ger of Laclede gave the benediction. Brigadier General Philippe M. Gourand, the French Army military attache in Washington, represented France at the ceremonies.

Only a short time before the dedication President Eisenhower visited Arlington National Cemetery where, in the company of F. Warren Pershing, a son of the World War I hero, he walked to General Pershing's grave and placed a simple wreath on the marble marker.

#### SOCIETY ACQUIRES OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The Society, through the good offices of Secretary of State Robert W. Crawford, has acquired a body of official documents which will be cataloged and added to the Society's archives. This material includes letters received by the office of the Surveyor General, St. Louis, from the General Land Office, 1816-1863; important letters from the departments at Washington, 1838-1853; letters from the Commissioner, General Land Office, 1834-1842; and a register of communications received by the office, 1824-1831. It also includes copies of letters sent from the Surveyor General, St. Louis, to the General Land Office, 1816-1841 and 1853-1860; copies of other letters sent out, 1824-1837, 1839-1849, and 1854-1870; an official record of all letters sent, 1849-1854; and an order book. This collection also contains copies of the letters sent from the United States Recorder of Land Titles, St. Louis, 1830-1876; correspondence between Senator Francis Marion Cockrell and the General Land Office, 1883-1885; and the following account books from the office of the Surveyor General, St. Louis: Register of Accounts, 1825-1853, Accounts of Appropriations, 1844-1846, and the account book for surveying and other miscellaneous fees, 1841-1850.

Through State Comptroller and Director of the Budget John Schwada the Society has acquired the following official State papers: records of penitentiary inspectors, correspondence with the warden, prison inventory, lists of prisoners to be pardoned, etc., 1873-1878; copies of official correspondence of the State Auditor to county officers, 1840-1846, 1864-1865, 1874-1875, 1877-1879, 1887-1889; and reports of board of equalization hearings for Missouri railroads, bridges, and street railway, telephone, and telegraph companies, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, and 1912.

## SOCIETY ACQUIRES PORTRAIT OF TRUSTEN POLK

The most recent addition to the Society's historical art collection is a portrait of Trusten Polk, former Missouri governor and United States Senator, which came as a gift from Mrs. Stephen F. McReady, Ocala, Florida, a great-granddaughter of Polk.

The work of George W. Van Name, the portrait hung for many years in the home of Mrs. McReady's grandmother, Mrs. Anna



**Trusten Polk**

Polk Causey, of Milford, Delaware. The will of her daughter, Mrs. Maria Causey Richards, provided that the portrait go to her niece, Mrs. McReady, and that she transmit it to the State of Missouri whenever she so desired. The gift will be held in perpetuity by The State Historical Society of Missouri and will hang in its gallery after the completion of the Society's new quarters in the University of Missouri Library.

Trusten Polk, the twelfth governor of Missouri, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on

May 29, 1811. After graduating from Yale with honors at 20, he read law in the office of James Rogers, Attorney General of Delaware, and then reentered Yale for a two-year law course. Polk came to St. Louis in 1835, and his eloquence, logical reasoning, and suave manner soon made him eminent at the St. Louis bar. He served as city counselor in 1843 and in the 1845 Missouri Constitutional Convention, where he was chairman of the education committee and played an active role in framing provisions dealing with finance.

In 1856 Polk was elected Governor of Missouri on the anti-Benton ticket. Shortly after his inauguration on January 5, the Missouri Legislature named him to the United States Senate, and he resigned from the governorship on February 27, 1857, after only 53 days in office.

Polk delivered two able speeches in the Senate in 1861 on behalf of the Southern cause. His convictions compelled him to remain

away from Senate sessions after December 1, and on the basis of a resolution introduced on December 18 and approved on January 10, 1862, he was expelled from that body.

In the meantime Polk had gone to New Madrid and enlisted as a colonel in the Confederate Army. He served as presiding military judge of the Department of the Mississippi until he was taken prisoner in 1864. After the war he continued his St. Louis law practice until his death on April 16, 1876.

#### MARK TWAIN BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL SHRINE DEDICATED

Governor James T. Blair, Jr., gave the dedicatory address at the dedication of the Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine, located near Florida in Mark Twain State Park, on June 5. Joseph Jaeger, Jr., director of Missouri's State Park Board, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced the distinguished guests, including diplomats from foreign countries, state officers, and nationally known Mark Twain authorities. Dr. George-William Smith of Chicago gave a 15-minute characterization of Mark Twain, and State Senator George Spencer of Columbia, a leader in the move to secure funds for the construction of the shrine, read a letter of appreciation from Twain's daughter, Mrs. Clara Clemens Samossoud, Mission Beach, California. The Northeast Missouri Press Association, the original sponsor of the preservation of Twain's birthplace, was recognized by the introduction of its present president, Wayne Freeman, publisher of the *Bowling Green Times*. The Right Reverend Monsignor E. Connolly of Monroe City and the Reverend Paul Rathbun of Paris pronounced the invocation and the benediction respectively. The Moolah Temple Shrine Band of St. Louis and its vocalists and the Moolah Temple Tiger Motor Patrol of Columbia provided music and color for the program.

Joseph Jaeger, Jr., also presided at the evening banquet, when the Reverend B. A. Meeks of Perry blessed the meal. After the introduction of the distinguished guests, Chester L. Davis, speaking for the Mark Twain Research Foundation, introduced Julian Sprague of North Adams, Massachusetts, president of the National Mark Twain Foundation, who gave the main address.

Foreign countries with official representation at the dedication include Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Rumania, Spain, and Switzerland. Dr. Richard S. Brownlee represented The State Historical Society.

The Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine and its contents were featured on the inside of the back cover of the July issue of the *Review*.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER CENTENNIAL CELEBRATED

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Roger C. Ernst, speaking at the George Washington Carver National Monument three miles southwest of Diamond on July 17, stated that "We have here a monument to American agriculture. It is the only such monument to a man who helped make America the number one breadbasket of the world."

The program included the dedication of the new visitor center and museum, a \$5,000 bronze statue of the boy Carver by Robert Amendola of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and a portrait of the adult Carver by Mrs. Aime Schweig of St. Louis and Chicago.

Prior to the dedication ceremonies the Joplin Municipal Band presented a concert, Gerald L. Hutton of Springfield sang the *Star Spangled Banner* and two spirituals, Mrs. Lorraine Riley of Joplin sang a vocal solo, and the Reverend Robert Lowell Stone of Joplin offered the invocation. A color guard of the American Legion's Fifteenth District participated in a flag raising ceremony and presented the colors, and the Reverend Vincent C. Root of Carthage gave the benediction.

Lieutenant Governor Edward V. Long welcomed the visitors to Missouri, and Clarence S. Schultz, superintendent at the monument, lauded the people of the area for their cooperation in developing the historical site. On hand for the observance were Mrs. Amelia Thomas Richardson of Pittsburg, Kansas, the only surviving schoolmate of Carver's at Neosho, and Mrs. Nelle Scott Bishop Dillon, a pupil of Carver's at Tuskegee Institute and now state teacher trainer at Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma.



Massie—Mo. Res. Comm.

#### *The Boy Carver*



The ceremonies were coordinated by members of the George Washington Carver District Association, which is headed by Mrs. Juanita Wallower of Joplin and consists of ten area cities. Preceding the ceremonies the association arranged a brunch at the Sands Hotel, Joplin, for the guests. Dr. Donald H. Welsh represented The State Historical Society.

The George Washington Carver National Monument was authorized in 1943, the year of Carver's death, and formally established in 1951. Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay gave the principal address at the dedication of the monument on July 14, 1953.

Carver, who rose from slavery to become a world renowned agricultural scientist, was born a century ago at the site of the monument, attended school in Neosho and at Fort Scott and Minneapolis, Kansas, and took his college work at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and Iowa State College at Ames. He taught at both Iowa State and Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in Alabama, but he gradually was able to devote more and more of his time to research. From peanuts alone he developed more than 300 useful products, including milk, cream, buttermilk, paper, and flour. He also evolved more than 100 useful products from the sweet potato and created many serviceable articles from materials which had previously been regarded as waste.

#### 1959-1960 "BLUE BOOK" DISTRIBUTED

The *Official Manual, State of Missouri, 1959-1960*, a 1,474-page volume, has been completed and distributed throughout the State. Thelma P. Goodwin edited the publication, which is popularly known as "The Blue Book." The feature section, "The Reconstruction Era in Missouri, 1864-1874," by Herbert F. Rice, is the fourth of a series which will ultimately provide a brief history of the State from earliest exploration to the present. This portion tells the story of the rule of the Radical Party in Missouri, the railroad scandal, and the development in the fields of industry, agriculture, and education.

This volume, which is dedicated to the University of Missouri School of Journalism, includes an "Index of Historical Features in Missouri Official Manual, 1879-1958," a special section compiled by The State Historical Society. The index, which first appeared in the manual for 1941-1942, has been brought up to date by the Society with the appearance of each new volume.

## OSAGE COUNTY HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Osage County Highway Historical Marker, which stands on Highway 63 near Westphalia and overlooks the Osage River, was dedicated on June 22 in appropriate ceremonies arranged by the Westphalia Lions Club. The featured speakers were George Rozier, Jefferson City, a trustee and former president of The State Historical Society, and the Reverend Daniel T. Costello of St. Stanislaus Seminary, Florissant. The Reverend Wilfrid L. Charleville, supervisor of St. Stanislaus Seminary, Joseph Reichart, president of the Westphalia Lions Club, Pat Castrop, mayor of Westphalia, and Dr. Anthony Willibrand, a native of Westphalia who is now professor of languages at the University of Oklahoma, also spoke briefly. Nick Anagnost served as master of ceremonies.

St. Stanislaus Seminary was the home base of the Reverend Ferdinand Helias, a Jesuit missionary to central Missouri, who had headquarters for a time in Westphalia, which he partially laid out in 1838.

## WORK PROGRESSES ON JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL

In the regular and supplemental 1961 appropriations, Congress has provided \$4,603,000 which, with St. Louis city funds of \$1,534,000, makes available \$6,137,333 to keep work on the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial project on schedule. Before the end of the year the National Park Service expects to award additional contracts for levee development adjacent to the Memorial, excavation for the arch and underground visitor center and subfootings for the arch, and landscaping.

An extensive research program has been conducted for the purpose of museum planning, and prospectuses have been completed for the three museums which will be established in the Memorial: the museum of westward expansion in the visitor center, the railroad history museum in the north overlook building, and the history museum in the south overlook building.

## NEVADA HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Nevada Highway Historical Marker, located on Highway 54 at the Nevada Municipal Airport, two and one-half miles east of Nevada, was officially dedicated on May 8 with appropriate ceremonies sponsored by the Elizabeth Carey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the City of Nevada. Mrs. F. L.

Martin of Nevada extended a welcome to those present, Floyd C. Shoemaker of Columbia gave the principal address, "Nevada, a City Which Rose Phoenix-Like from the Ashes of the Civil War," and Walter Eddlemon of Joplin, district engineer, accepted the marker for the State Highway Department. The Reverend Wayne M. Shurley of Nevada offered the invocation and benediction, and American Legion Leon Ogier Post Number 2 advanced and retired the colors. Ingles Ferry, mayor of Nevada, served as master of ceremonies.

#### SECOND OBSERVANCE OF PONY EXPRESS CENTENNIAL OCCURS

The second observance of the Pony Express Centennial began on July 19, this one being under the sponsorship of the National Pony Express Centennial Association. Pageants, parades, and exhibits along the entire route helped to arouse interest in this colorful operation which began a century ago. The featured event of the celebration was the rerun of the Pony Express, as riders mounted their horses at 5:00 p. m. in St. Joseph and 6:00 p.m. in Sacramento to begin a 1,966-mile relay which ended on July 28. The observance at St. Joseph included a Pony Express luncheon at the Hotel Robidoux on July 19 with addresses by Congressman W. R. Hull, Jr., of Weston, James B. Tunny, St. Louis, regional operations director for the Post Office Department, and Frank Barr, assistant postmaster general.

The Post Office Department held first day sales for a special Pony Express commemorative stamped envelope on July 19 and a commemorative stamp at Sacramento on the same date. A Pony Express medal of bronze and silver was also minted to commemorate the anniversary.

#### SALEM HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Salem Highway Historical Marker was officially dedicated on June 24 in special ceremonies held at the site as a part of the Salem centennial observance. After the Salem High School band played several selections, Dr. Richard S. Brownlee gave the dedication address, and State Highway Engineer Raymond Ervin of Willow Springs discussed the Highway Department's role in the erection of the marker. State Representative Dorman L. Steelman served as master of ceremonies.

The marker stands in a roadside park on State Highway 19 at the northern edge of Salem.

## THE SOCIETY HONORS FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER

Floyd C. Shoemaker was the guest of honor at a recognition luncheon given by the Officers and Trustees of The State Historical Society on May 18 in the University of Missouri Student Union. Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University and a member of the Society's Finance Committee, presided and Reverend C. E. Lemmon, pastor of the Christian Church of Columbia, offered the invocation. L. M. White, chairman of the Society's Finance Committee, spoke briefly of Mr. Shoemaker's contributions to Missouri. Dr. Lewis Atherton, professor of history at the University, reviewed the guest's fifty year career with the Society.

William A. Bray, manager of the Missouri Press Association, presented the guest on behalf of the association a plaque, the first such award given by the association, and a check for \$100. Dr. Ellis presented an inscribed silver tray on behalf of the Society. About 200 persons attended the luncheon.

## RAY V. DENSLOW

Ray V. Denslow of Trenton, a Trustee of The State Historical Society and an internationally known Freemason, died on September 10 at Wright Memorial Hospital, Trenton, where he had been a patient for several weeks.

Mr. Denslow was born on March 6, 1885, at Spickard, Missouri, graduated from the University of Missouri in 1907, engaged in the photographic business and, with his father, published the *Trenton Daily News* until 1909. He then entered the postal service and became assistant postmaster of Trenton, resigning in 1911.

Mr. Denslow was very active in Masonic bodies and was the oldest living past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, a post he held in 1919. He became grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1931 and was general grand high priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States from 1942 to 1945. He had been grand secretary and grand recorder of the grand chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Missouri since 1923. He edited many masonic public publications and wrote prolifically on Freemasonry.

In 1945 Mr. Denslow became Fifth Vice President of The State Historical Society, a post which he held until 1956. In 1955 he was elected a Trustee, and he was reelected in 1958 to a term which

would have ended in 1961. He is survived by his wife and his son, William R. Denslow, and family, all of Trenton.

THOMAS C. HENNINGS, JR.

The Honorable Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., senior United States Senator from Missouri, died at his apartment in Washington, D. C., on September 13. Senator Hennings, who was born in St. Louis on June 25, 1903, was educated in St. Louis public schools, graduated from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, in 1924 with an A.B. degree, and received his LL.B. from Washington University of St. Louis in 1926. He also was granted an honorary LL.D. by Central College of Fayette.

Senator Hennings was admitted to the bar and began practice in 1926, and from 1929 until 1934 he served as assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis. From 1935 to 1940 he represented the Eleventh Missouri District in Congress, where he became a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. He was elected circuit attorney of St. Louis in 1940 but soon left office to become a lieutenant commander in the Navy; he received his discharge in 1944 because of a disability incurred in line of duty. Senator Hennings then practiced law in St. Louis until 1950, when he was first elected to the United States Senate; he was reelected in 1956. In the Senate he served as chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was also secretary of the Democratic Conference and served on the Democratic Steering and Policy committees. He will be especially remembered for his efforts for legislation to curb juvenile delinquency, to promote civil rights, and to secure clean elections.



*Univ. of Mo., OPI*

**Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.**

Senator Hennings was a member of the American, Missouri, and St. Louis Bar associations, a member of The State Historical Society of Missouri, and a trustee of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis. He is survived by his wife, the former Elizabeth Stallcup of Sikeston, two daughters, Mrs. Sue McCandless and Karla Hennings, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hennings, Sr., of St. Louis.

#### GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

##### LINCOLN UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESIS, 1959

The master's thesis accepted by Lincoln University during 1959 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

Langston, Mary Louise, "A History of the Development of the Cooperative Plan of Finance in Southern Baptist Churches"

##### SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1959

The master's theses accepted by Saint Louis University during 1959 which are of interest to the Missouri historian include:

Kalin, Berkley, "A History of Ferguson, Missouri, 1855-1918"

Poelker, Sister Jeanne Marie, C. S. J., "History of the Bank of Saint Louis"

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

Mosby, Reba Schinault, "The Evolution of Constitutional, Legislative and Judicial Protection of Civil and Human Rights in Missouri: A Critical and Interpretative Analysis"

Murphy, Sister Mary Carmel, M. S. C., "Bishop Joseph Rosati, C. M. and the Diocese of New Orleans, 1824-1830"

##### UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY GRADUATE THESIS, 1959

The master's thesis accepted by the University of Kansas City during 1959 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

Lagerquist, Philip D., "A History of the Kansas City, Missouri, Water Supply System"

##### UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1959

The master's thesis accepted by the University of Missouri during 1959 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

James Harold Creighton, "A Historical Study of Early Boonville Newspapers (1831-1862)"

The doctoral dissertations for the same period are:

Hart, Jim Alle, "An Historical Study of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, 1852-1958"

Johnson, Louis George, "Floods and Flood Control in the Missouri River Basin"

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1959

The master's theses accepted by Washington University during 1959 which are of interest to the Missouri historian include:

Cotter, John Cleophus, "The Negro in Music in Saint Louis"

Makovsky, Donald Irving, "Origin and Early History of the United Hebrew Congregation of St. Louis, 1841-1859: The First Jewish Congregation in St. Louis"

LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The American Association for State and Local History, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin, is now gathering information for its 1961 *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada*, and all local historical societies are urged to complete and return the information form as soon as possible so that the publication may be both complete and accurate.

An estimated 130 persons attended the annual Boonslick Historical Society picnic which was held at the shelterhouse in the Fayette City Park on August 15.

The Cape Girardeau County Historical Society held its annual spring banquet on May 7 and heard Charles van Ravenswaay, director of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, discuss history as a tool which may be used to help restore the vigor and richness of community life. Professor Robert R. Hill of Southeast Missouri State College read a tribute written by W. J. Hamilton, retired professor of history, to Dr. Earl A. Collins, president of the society at the time of his death.

The society met in the Riverside Regional Library at Jackson on June 25 and elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. Arthur W. Thilenius, president; H. E. Morton and Leonard Peerman, vice presidents; Ruben R. Schade, secretary; and Joe L. Haas, treasurer. Raymond C. McNeely presented an illustrated talk on the old water powered mills throughout the State, with emphasis on those in Cape Girardeau County, and Benjamin E. Dietrich, Mrs. Orville Holcomb, and Mrs. H. G. Cooke discussed the activities and the plans of the society.

The officers of the Carroll County Historical Society and the members of the museum arrangement committee met at the museum in Carrollton on July 28 and discussed matters relating to the ar-

rangement and display of materials that may be donated to the museum. The society also adopted a resolution paying tribute to Floyd C. Shoemaker and his accomplishments with The State Historical Society over the past 50 years. Mr. Shoemaker, who retired on May 4 as Secretary of the Society, is on leave for the current year and has been travelling extensively with Mrs. Shoemaker on the West Coast. He will rejoin the Society next May in an emeritus and consultant capacity.

The society held its annual picnic in the Carrollton Recreation Park on August 25 and heard W. F. English, Dean of the College of Arts and Science at the University of Missouri and a former principal of Carrollton High School, speak on frontier lawyers.

The Civil War Round Table of Kansas City met in March for a panel discussion on "The Decisive Moment of the War." Dr. Fred Tilberg of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, addressed the group in April on "The Battle of Antietam" and Charles Dufour, a newspaper columnist from New Orleans, spoke on May 24 on "The Night the War Was Lost."

The Civil War Round Table of the Ozarks met at The Platter on May 7 and heard Karl S. Betts of Washington, D. C., executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission, present "A Bird-Eye View of the Civil War Centennial." Earlier in the day a large group of historians toured the Wilson's Creek battlefield and the site of the charge led by Major Charles Zagoniyi on October 25, 1861.

The Round Table met in Springfield on June 8 and heard Evans McReynolds, a senior vice president of the Union National Bank, Springfield, discuss the unsuccessful attempts of the Confederacy to finance the Civil War.

The Cole County Historical Society held its summer meeting in the Missouri Hotel Ballroom, Jefferson City, on July 14 and heard Mrs. Ben Page of Kansas City speak on "Fashions of Another Era."

The Florissant Historical Society met in April and heard the Reverend John F. Bannon, S. J., of the history department at Saint Louis University, discuss St. Stanislaus Seminary, founded in 1823.



The society met in White Hall on Old St. Ferdinand's grounds on July 21 and heard Dr. T. E. Sanders speak on "The Civil War Centennial Commemoration."

The Florissant Historical Society has issued Volume 2, Number 2, of the "Florissant Historical Society Quarterly," dated July, 1960, a 7-page mimeographed publication filled with news about the society's activities and containing a biography of Joseph S. Knobbe, Sr., a history of Ferguson by Miss Cornelia Coulter, and a copy of the history of the Black Jack community which was found when the local school was torn down in the 1920's.

The Gentry County Historical Society had charge of arrangements when the Ann Hawkins Gentry Roadside Park, located four miles south of Stanberry, was dedicated on June 5. W. R. Gentry, Jr., St. Louis, who presented the park on behalf of himself and of his brother, Thomas F. Gentry, St. Louis, gave the main address, and Henry D. Bradley, St. Joseph, a member of the State Highway Commission, accepted the marker. The address is printed in the *Stanberry Headlight*, June 9.

The society met in Stanberry on July 31 and heard Raymond Moore of Albany speak on "The Progress of Education in Gentry County."

The Greene County Historical Society met at the Springfield Art Museum on April 28 and heard Christopher Devan, Greene County librarian, speak on place names in Greene County.

On May 26 Dr. B. B. Lightfoot, associate professor of history at Southwest Missouri State College, told the society how the Cherokee Indians were dispossessed of their Georgia lands and of their 800-mile trek over the "Trail of Tears" to Indian Territory.

The Greene County Historical Society, meeting in the Springfield Art Museum on June 23, heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee discuss briefly the new era of historical interest in Missouri and the future of The State Historical Society. Officers elected at the meeting include Dr. H. Lee Hoover, president; John K. Hulston and Paul Moser, vice presidents; Miss Juliet Vinton, secretary; Dallas Anthony, treasurer; and Charles Sheppard, Dr. C. Benton Manley, and Miss Isabel Sheppard, members of the board.

An estimated 30,000 persons visited Hermann on May 21-22 for the ninth annual Maifest. The near record attendance was reflected

in the registration at the homes and buildings on the house tour and in the crowds at the Musik Halle shows, at the parade, which included 60 units, and at the two performances of the pageant, "The Life of Schnitzelfritz." Many also viewed the Hermann Museum and River Room, Hutson's Clock Museum, and the exhibits in the Gentner House. The pageant, written and directed by Mrs. Anna Hesse, featured Rex Davis, well known St. Louis radio personality, as narrator and B. A. Wagner, "Mr. Music" of Hermann, as musical director. Pageant proceeds are used for the restoration of the Gentner House. The Maifest is sponsored annually by Historic Hermann, Incorporated.

The Jasper County Historical Society and the Carthage Chamber of Commerce Centennial Committee jointly sponsored a banquet in the Drake Hotel, Carthage, on May 17, when Dr. L. E. Meador, Springfield educator, discussed the early phases of the Civil War in Missouri. John H. Flanigan, Jr., chairman of the centennial committee, outlined plans for the observance of the centennial of the Battle of Carthage next summer, and Robert E. Young, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Missouri Civil War Centennial Commission, and Miss Jessie Stemmons, president of the Jasper County Historical Society, spoke briefly. Miniatures of life-size bronze statues of Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson and Colonel Franz Sigel, representing the South and the North were exhibited for the first time. The statues, which are to be executed by Carl Mose, St. Louis sculptor, will be placed on the court house lawn and dedicated during the centennial observance of the Battle of Carthage, which was fought on July 5, 1861.

Dr. Meador's address is summarized in the *Carthage Evening Press*, May 18.

The Kingdom of Callaway Historical Society was formed at a meeting held in the Fulton Public Library on May 4. Officers elected include James St. G. Tucker, president; J. H. Stidham and Hugh P. Williamson, vice presidents; and Mrs. J. H. Stidham, secretary-treasurer. A committee composed of John M. Cave, chairman, Frazier Baker, and T. E. Lauer was named to draw up a constitution and bylaws for the organization.

The society met in the Fulton Public Library on June 2, approved its proposed charter, and heard a discussion, led by T. E.

Lauer, of the bylaws and articles of incorporation which will be presented to the membership on July 14. Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, secretary of The State Historical Society, explained the services which the Society makes available to local organizations and also discussed the history of newspapers in Callaway County.

On July 14 the society, meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James St. G. Tucker in Fulton, heard Charles van Ravenswaay, director of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, discuss the need for a site to be used as a meeting place and for storage of materials.

The society met in Fulton on August 17 and, after hearing Hugh P. Williamson speak on various phases of Callaway County's history, discussed and outlined primary goals for the society.

The society has issued its first bulletin, a very neat and attractive three-page duplicated publication which summarizes the organization's activities and plans and provides a directory of officers and committee members.

The Lafayette County Historical Society held a basket dinner picnic at the fairgrounds in Higginsville on July 10 and heard G. Hubert Bates, State Commissioner of Finance, discuss some of the highlights of Lafayette County history.

The Lawrence County Historical Society was organized at a meeting held on May 16 in the County Library Auditorium at Mount Vernon. The group discussed plans for the society and heard Mrs. Roger Matthews of Monett describe the operation and scope of the Barry County Historical Society.

The society met in the Aurora City Hall on June 20 and moved toward the adoption of a set of bylaws. After discussing membership cards, the Civil War Centennial, and a possible historical museum, those present heard Charles Ridpath of Pierce City read from Ward L. Schrantz, *Jasper County in the Civil War*, and Clarence Hagerty of Halltown contribute a Civil War story.

Officers of the society are Walter Phariss, president; Miss Pearl LeCompte and Miss Pearl Rutherford, vice presidents; Mrs. Walter Phariss and Harland Stark, secretaries; and John Doss, treasurer.

The New Madrid County Historical Society, meeting at the New Madrid Memorial Library on May 9, elected the following

officers: William Headlee, president; Mrs. S. L. Hunter, Sr., vice president; Marshall R. Dial, secretary; and Gordon Brown, treasurer.

The Platte County Historical Society held its annual spring banquet in Cochell Hall, Roanridge Church, about three miles north of Parkville, on May 21 and heard Dr. Louis Filler, professor of American civilization at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, speak on "Life and Labor in Old Missouri." Dr. Filler based his talk on a volume which he recently edited, *The New Stars, Life and Labor in Old Missouri*, the memoirs of Manie Morgan, the daughter of a Kentucky family which migrated to Missouri before the Civil War.

The St. Charles County Historical Society met in St. John's Church Hall, St. Charles, on July 27 and heard H. K. Stumberg present the traditional past president's paper, "The German Immigration into Eastern Missouri," which was built around the writings and letters of Gottfried Duden.

The society sponsored a rummage sale on August 12-13 to raise funds for its new museum. Mrs. Ruth Hawkins served as chairman. The society received permission from the City Council on July 5 to use the old Reef Building for museum purposes, and its files will be moved into this structure when its renovation is completed.

The St. Joseph Historical Society met in the Crafts Room at the St. Joseph Museum on May 9 for a discussion of "Historic Roots of Old Saint Jo" and "The Marriage of Eugene Field."

The society, at a meeting on the south lawn of the St. Joseph Museum on August 8, heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee review the key events of the twentieth century. Dr. Brownlee was introduced by L. Mitchell White of Mexico, a former president and permanent trustee of The State Historical Society.

The Saline County Historical Society held its annual summer picnic in Arrow Rock State Park on July 17 and heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee speak on the Centralia Massacre. The text of Dr. Brownlee's address is carried in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, July 19.

The Washington Museum Society met in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auditorium on June 12 and heard Dr. Richard S. Brownlee speak on General Sterling Price's raid through Franklin County in 1864.

The Friends of Arrow Rock held a country auction sale on June 11 to raise money for the preservation and restoration of old buildings in the pioneer town. The first structure to be restored is the frame building which served for a time as Saline County courthouse.

The board of directors of the Friends of Arrow Rock met in the old tavern on June 26 and authorized the beginning of restoration work on the frame structure which was once Saline County's courthouse. Dr. John R. Lawrence, Arrow Rock, is chairman of the building committee.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis held its twenty-fourth annual dinner meeting on May 21 on the campus of Monticello College, Godfrey, Illinois, and heard Miss Margaret Hilliker, president of the association, deliver her presidential paper, "Susan Blow, Her Family and Her Work." New officers elected include Dr. Daniel D. McGarry, president; Dr. Harold A. Bulger and Dr. Ralph E. Morrow, vice presidents; Melva Dierkes and Wesley C. Kettelkamp, secretaries; and Mrs. Winifred F. Johnson, treasurer.

The Board of Trustees of the Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, meeting on May 4, elected the following officers for the coming year: president, James H. Williams; vice presidents, Newell S. Knight, Edwin S. Jones, and Roland C. Behrens; secretaries, Jefferson L. Miller and C. F. G. Meyer III; treasurers, Eric P. Newman and Charles P. Pettus; and chairman of the board, George H. Moore.

The Women's Association of the Missouri Historical Society held its third annual flea market on May 19, 20, and 21, under the sponsorship of Stix, Baer & Fuller at the Westroads Shopping Center. Proceeds are used to help defray the society's operating costs.

The Missouri "Show Me" Club of Los Angeles met in Clifton's Cafeteria on June 17, when James D. Barton, formerly of St. Charles and a graduate of the University of Missouri, showed a film, *Road to the Stars*, and commented on the American missile program.

On July 15 the club enjoyed entertainment by two native Missourians, Eva Hopson of Sullivan County and John Cadagan of Gentry County. The program featured a contest on the origin of the names of each of the State's 114 counties.

The "Show Me" Club sponsored a bus to the annual picnic of the Missouri State Society of Ventura County, which was held at Foster State Park on July 17.

On August 6 the club arranged a trip by bus to Corriganville, complete with a guided tour by bus of the entire ranch.

The Native Sons of Kansas City held a picnic at Fort Osage on July 16 and heard John Alexander, Sunday feature writer for the *Kansas City Star*, review the history of the fort and the program of restoration.

Through the establishment of a fund provided by a member, Carl Lowenstein, the Native Sons will give a \$250 prize annually for the best monograph written about the history of Kansas City. The award, which will be presented at Honors Day ceremonies at the University of Kansas City, will be known as the Native Sons of Kansas City Local History Prize.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The Civil War Centennial Commission held its Third National Assembly in St. Louis on May 5 and 6 with Major General U. S. Grant, 3rd, presiding. Bruce Catton, editor of *American Heritage* and Civil War author, gave the featured address, "Glory Road Began in the West." Karl S. Betts, executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission, spoke on "A Bird's-eye View of the Centennial."

Missourians appearing on the program included the Honorable Dewey Short, Assistant Secretary of the Army, who introduced the distinguished guests; Robert W. Crawford, Secretary of State of Missouri, and the Honorable Raymond R. Tucker, Mayor of St. Louis, who gave the welcoming addresses; Clarence B. Fall, St. Louis, who spoke on Civil War firearms; and the following who discussed centennial activities in Missouri: Robert E. Young, Carthage, Battle of Carthage; John K. Hulston, Springfield, Wilson's Creek; and Colonel Lester B. Wikoff, Lexington, Battle of Lexington.

Dr. Bert S. Maybee of Kansas City is chairman of the Missouri Centennial Commission.

The St. Alexander Catholic Church of Belle observed its fiftieth anniversary with special services on June 19. The Reverend Father John W. Buchanan, pastor of the church, has given the Society a copy of *Fiftieth Anniversary Year*, an illustrated booklet published to commemorate the occasion.

The First Methodist Church of St. Joseph observed its fiftieth anniversary in its present building with a week of special services on May 1-6. Mrs. H. R. Runion, general chairman for the anniversary observance, has given the Society a copy of the nicely illustrated, 48-page booklet, which was published to commemorate the occasion. The church developed out of meetings which were held in 1843, and permanent organization was effected in 1844.

Ste. Genevieve observed its 225th anniversary on August 21-22 with a parade, a modern version of the King's Ball, a barbecue, open house on a government dredge, and a number of other features.

The Salem centennial observance reached its climax on June 23-25 with a three-day celebration which featured an eleven-scene pageant staged entirely by home talent. Speakers during the observance included Dr. Richard S. Brownlee, Secretary of The State Historical Society, and two candidates for governor, Attorney General John Dalton and William B. Ewald. The program also included band concerts, oldtime singing, street dancing, a style show, a parade, a historic exhibit in the City Hall, and many interesting window displays. Both the *Salem Post* and the *Salem News* provided excellent coverage of the event, and the *News* issued a 48-page centennial edition on June 23. Dr. Haydn Powell was president of the board of directors for the celebration.

Sedalia will observe its centennial with an eight-day celebration which begins on October 15. Donald S. Lamm is general chairman of the centennial committee. The centennial historical committee, which is headed by B. B. Ihrig, chairman, and George H. Scruton, Jr., vice chairman, has issued an illustrated, 126-page booklet which summarizes the history of the city from the first settlement down to the present to commemorate the occasion.

The Sikeston centennial observance came to an end on June 19 with the presentation of the final performance of "Pioneer Days Relived," a pageant with a cast of 450. The celebration featured parades, beard judging, square dancing, band concerts, a fashion show, and a variety of contests. The history of Sikeston's churches appeared in a series in the *Sikeston Daily Standard* beginning on June 17, and to commemorate the centennial observance the local committee published a nicely illustrated 96-page booklet. John Donoho served as chairman of the Sikeston Centennial Council.

The celebration of Versailles' 125th anniversary reached its first climax during anniversary week, May 28-June 4, which closed with a square dance festival. The observance closed on August 11 with the presentation of "Forty-five Thousand and One Nights," a historical pageant written and produced by Dr. Peter Hilty, head of the English department at Park College and a native of the Versailles community. Dorothy Bartram's column, "Do You Remember?," has continued in the *Versailles Leader-Statesman* during the anniversary celebration.

#### MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

The grave of Jesse James in Mount Olivet Cemetery at Kearney, unidentified for many years because curious persons had chipped away the original monument for souvenirs, has a new marker which was put in place on June 27. G. H. Sloan of Cameron, after securing the approval of members of the family, secured and set the hard Rock of Ages gray granite marker at ground level in a concrete base. The marker provides birth and death dates for both Jesse W. James and his wife, Zerelda.



Courtesy L. H. Barr

New Stone at Jesse James' Grave

Old Fort Zumwalt was rededicated in special ceremonies held at the site on June 10 as Joseph Jaeger, Jr., director of the State Park Board, gave the principal address. Leonard Haslag, State Park



Board historian, the Reverend Theodore H. Wolff of Wentzville, and Miss Mary P. Merriam of St. Louis, State president of the Daughters of 1812, also spoke during the program.

The Piedmont Lions Club has erected a steel marker at Gads Hill to mark the spot where "Missouri's first train robbery" occurred on January 31, 1874. The Piedmont *Wayne County Journal-Banner*, June 9, discusses in detail the robbery which is said to have been engineered by Jesse James.

A historical marker placed by the Pike County Historical Society on the Mississippi River front at Clarksville in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark Expedition was dedicated with special ceremonies on June 19. Mrs. Robert L. Motley, president of the society, presented the marker, and Mayor Joe T. Williams accepted on behalf of the city. State Representative William M. Turpin recalled the accomplishments of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark in the featured address.

The Johnston Historical Museum, Boy Scouts of America, located in North Brunswick Township, New Jersey, was dedicated on June 4 in memory of Miriam Lumpkin Rand Johnston and presented by her husband, Gale F. Johnston, and their sons, Chamberless R. Johnston, Gale F. Johnston, and Norfleet R. Johnston, all of St. Louis.

#### HONORS AND TRIBUTES

The Jackson County Court and the Native Sons of Kansas City were given an award by the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis on July 1 for the restoration of Fort Osage. At the same time the society also gave recognition to George Fuller Green, secretary of the Native Sons and a trustee of The State Historical Society, and James Anderson, historian of the Native Sons, who were instrumental in getting the County Court to finance the restoration of the fort.

Mrs. Margaret Vickery's "Sugar and Spice" column in the *Salem News* has been named by the National Press Women's Association as the best column written by a woman in any weekly newspaper in the United States. In May Mrs. Vickery's column won first place in the State in the Missouri Press Association Better

Newspaper Contest, the only woman so honored at the State Press convention.

George O. White, who in 1938 became Missouri's first State Forester and served until 1959, was honored on June 4 when the nursery located north of Licking was dedicated as the George O. White State Forest Nursery. Mr. White, the founder of Missouri's forestry organization, located and surveyed the original 40 acres of the nursery in 1934.

#### NOTES

After much discussion and one preliminary meeting, the Lead Belt Museum Association was organized on April 28 in the National Hotel, Flat River, when Donald M. Johnson, director of the Missouri Resources Museum in Jefferson City, discussed the operation of a small museum. Officers elected include Olin R. Prichard, president; Oscar Kennedy, vice president; Henry Thompson, secretary; and Donald Hawk, treasurer. The association, organized as a nonprofit, educational, membership corporation, has completed plans for a building to house the Lead Belt Museum of Mining and Minerals to be located at the junction of Highways 8 and 32 between Flat River and Desloge.

Dr. Richard S. Brownlee was a special guest on the Missouri Forum on University of Missouri Station KOMU-TV on June 26. Panelists who discussed with Dr. Brownlee the question "What Does The State Historical Society of Missouri Do?" were Mr. Lew Larkin, Jefferson City correspondent for the *Kansas City Star*; Mr. L. Mitchell White, co-publisher and editor of the *Mexico Evening Ledger*; and Mr. George A. Rozier, Jefferson City attorney. The latter two are past presidents, permanent trustees, and members of the Finance Committee of the Society. Dr. Edward C. Lambert, assistant to the president in charge of television and professor of journalism, served as forum moderator.

Ralph Gregory, former curator of the Washington Museum Society, Washington, Missouri, has been appointed curator of the Mark Twain Birthplace Memorial Shrine, assuming the new post on May 23. During recent years Mr. Gregory has researched and written many articles on Franklin County history for publication in the *Washington Citizen* and the *Washington Missourian*.

Thomas Hart Benton completed his mural painting, "Independence and the Opening of the West," in the main lobby of the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, in May, and applied his signature on May 29.

J. D. Attebery of Osceola has given the Society the "Record of School District 7," St. Clair County, created in 1892 and known as Oak Grove District, and the "Teachers Daily Register" for this school for 1897-1904.

The Springfield Art Museum has acquired a fine oil painting of Sterling Price, painted from life by William Simpson when Price was governor of Missouri in 1853-1857.

Dr. Bertha Booth of Hamilton has given the Society a number of miscellaneous books and scrapbooks dealing with Missouri history.

The Society has filmed six issues of the very rare *Gasconade Breeze*, dating between 1923 and 1926, through the courtesy of Mrs. Emmet Miller of Gasconade, the widow of one of the publishers.

Bob Darch, America's leading exponent of ragtime, has given the Society photostatic copies of 14 compositions by J. W. "Blind" Boone, the Missouri Negro who gained international fame as a concert pianist, and three hymn books which are unusual in that they utilize the "shape note" type of scoring, a style of music reading peculiar to the Ozark area.

Arthur K. Atkinson, chairman of the board of the National Museum of Transport near St. Louis, accepted the deeds to two Chesapeake & Ohio Railway cars, a 35-year-old diner and a 55-year-old business car built originally for the Vanderbilt family, from M. I. Dunn, vice president in charge of operations for the line, in brief ceremonies at Union Station, St. Louis, on June 22.

Mrs. T. G. LaTourette of Wayland, Michigan, has given the Society a letter written to Mrs. Emeline E. Selleck, Oregon, Missouri, from New Orleans by her husband on July 23, 1849, and a printed invitation to a Washington Ball held in Savannah on February 1, 1847.

Through the courtesy of Emil Vieth, mayor of Bunceton, the Society has acquired for microfilming the *Bunceton Tribune*, July 26, 1895 (Volume 1, Number 1)-August 2, 1901, and the *Bunceton Weekly Tribune*, 1892-1893 and 1894-1907.

The Missouri Summer Picnic was held at Sycamore Grove Park, Los Angeles, on August 21, and the program featured Herbert Gould, a well known concert, opera, and radio star, who taught voice at the University of Missouri for 18 years.

The Reverend Herman A. Lehwald of St. Louis has given the Society a copy of *John Scripps, Methodist Preacher-Newspaperman*, by the Reverend Charles O. Ransford, and "Early Methodism in Missouri," a paper read by Dr. Elmer T. Clark, executive secretary of the Association of Methodist Historical Societies, at the St. Louis Annual Conference held in Jefferson City on May 16-19.

James D. Attebery of Osceola, who has devoted much of his time to research on Fort Carondelet, addressed the Schell City Lions Club on May 26 on "The Theoretical Exact Location of Former Fort Carondelet."

J. Sam Moss of Columbia has given the Society a copy of the *Standard Atlas of Boone County*, 1917, and a collection of Civil War prints.

The Missouri Resources and Development Commission has published a ten-page pamphlet, *The Key to Organizing the Community Museum*, by Donald M. Johnson, curator of the State Museum. Copies may be secured through the Commission's offices in Jefferson City.

Mrs. O. W. Raithel of Clarksburg has loaned the Society for copying the 1871-1880 diary and account book of her grandfather, W. H. Williams. Mr. Williams was the grandson of Thomas Jefferson Williams, who settled in Moniteau County in 1837.

Dixie O'Connor of Brookline has given the Society three maps showing Major Charles Zagonyi's charge into Springfield on October 25, 1861, Fort Number One at Springfield in 1863, and the position at each hour of troops engaged in the Battle of Springfield on January 8, 1863.

Floyd C. Shoemaker participated in the dedication of the State Historical Society of Iowa's new Centennial Building in Iowa City when he spoke at the centennial luncheon held on August 31 in the University Athletic Club.

Wilderness Church, a part of the recreated 1880 Silver Dollar City located between Reeds Spring and Branson in Marvel Cave Park, was dedicated on July 10 with Colonel L. R. Priest, chief of chaplains at Randolph Field, Texas, as principal speaker. The church pews are split white oak logs, an antique reed organ provides the music, and a 600-pound white oak trunk serves as pulpit.

Mrs. Robert L. Vickery of Salem has given the Society a copy of "History of Sligo" by Pete Quinley, who lived in the village and whose father ran the Sligo Furnace Company store, and "A Trip Down the [Current] River," a history of the Montauk community, by the late Robert Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, formerly caretakers at Montauk State Park.

Freshmen citizenship students in Lone Jack High School have cleaned up the old Lone Jack Cemetery, which contains the graves of soldiers who died in the Battle of Lone Jack fought on August 16, 1862.

The August 22 issue of *Life* features "Ballads and Tales of the Frontier," an illustrated article which includes a discussion of *Sweet Betsy from Pike* and *Frankie and Johnny*. A fold-out "Story-teller's Map of American Myths" in full color portrays "the wealth of American folklore from the witches of Salem to the Swallows of Capistrano."

Bill Underwood, a senior in Carthage Senior High School, explains away a spooky phenomenon in "Bill Underwood's Theory of Origin of the Ozark's Famous Spook Light," an illustrated article by Corky Simpson in the *Carthage Evening Press*, March 3, 1960.

Coincident with the discontinuance of two Missouri Pacific passenger trains on the White River line in Southwest Missouri and a part of Arkansas, the *Evening Press* presented on March 21 an entire page of pictures and a brief history of the rail line. The major article, "Missouri Pacific Tracks Reached Carthage in 1881," was written by the late Ward L. Schrantz and originally appeared in the *Evening Press* on April 24, 1952.

"Dr. Richard Pilant Spearheaded Drive for the Carver Memorial," an illustrated feature by Marvin Vangilder in the *Carthage Evening Press*, July 14, describes the preparatory work behind the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument near Diamond.

Some of Missouri's early outlaws are discussed in "'Bad Guys' Came From Missouri," an illustrated feature story by William J. Zander in the *Columbia Missourian*, May 8.

An interesting phase of Ozark history is presented in "Pioneer Ozark Mountain Mills," an illustrated feature story by Fred W. Leach in the Gainesville *Ozark County Times*, March 10.

The *Ozark County Times* has recently carried illustrated feature stories on two mills in the area, "North Fork Furnishes Power for Dawt Mill" and "Zanoni Mill Has Rare Overshot Wheel," on July 7 and 21 respectively.

The Harrisonville *Cass County Democrat-Missourian*, June 23, includes a history of Raymore and its early public schools written by John Blyholder.

"Story of the 'Old Plank Road'," in the Huntsville *Times-Herald*, January 21, briefly tells the story of the road which was completed from Huntsville to Glasgow in 1858.

An interesting item in Missouri's church history is told by the Reverend John Buchanan and Julia B. Good in "First Mass at Westphalia Celebrated 125 Years Ago" in the Jefferson City *Catholic Missourian*, July 10.

Ira B. McCarty sketches the career of the Missourian who is currently serving as Assistant Secretary of the Army in "Dewey Short, Orator in the Classic Manner," in the *Kansas City Star*, June 2.

Some interesting aspects of Missouri history are presented in two illustrated feature stories in the *Star*, June 5: "Mark Twain Shrine Is New Tourist Lure for Missouri" by Margaret Olwine and "The Future of This Town [Arrow Rock] Seems to Lie in the Past" by William C. Dye.

"Honor to a Missouri Pioneer Woman," a feature story by Mary Paxton Keeley in the *Kansas City Star*, June 30, presents a biographical sketch of Ann Hawkins Gentry, postmaster of Columbia for 30 years before 1870, who is known as "the second woman in United States to hold such a position, the first west of the Alleghenies."

"New Economic Vista in Vast Mineral Mines of Missouri," an illustrated feature by Al Bohling in the *Star*, July 3, discusses present developments in mining in the eastern Ozarks.

The life of George Washington Carver, the noted educator and scientist who was born near Diamond a century ago, is discussed by Martha Swearingen in "Dr. Carver—From Slavery to World Fame," in the *Kansas City Star*, July 16.

Landon Laird, drama editor of the *Star*, recalls years of backstage laughter in a Kansas City theatre which is being razed in "Slip-Ups and Hi-Jinks in Old Days at 'Tower'" in the *Kansas City Star*, July 17.

"Fast Action Stirring on Old Western Trails," an illustrated feature by John Alexander in the *Star*, July 17, briefly sketches the history of the Pony Express.

"Missouri's Role Big in Santa Fe's 350 Years," an illustrated feature by W. Thetford LeViness in the *Kansas City Times*, June 16, recalls the days when Missouri played an important role in the economic activity of the Southwest.

"Retirement for an Ozark Writer," a feature story by Gerald H. Pipes in the *Times*, June 30, discusses the career of Vance Randolph, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, who is recognized as the top authority on the folklore of the Ozarks region.

The Marshall *Daily Democrat-News* began publication on May 7 of a list of Saline County post offices with the names of the postmasters and the dates of their appointments. The series, compiled by John R. Hall of the *Democrat-News* staff, appears in Saturday issues of the paper with only one post office being examined in each issue.

"History of Saline City," an essay by Ralph Borgman of Slater, is printed in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News*, May 28. The essay tied for third place in the contest recently sponsored by the Saline County Historical Society for the high school students of the county.

"Grant's Move South to Change History Began Here With News of Promotion" in the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, June 17, describes the career in Missouri of Ulysses S. Grant.

A discussion of the Civil War in Southeast Missouri is included in "Bootheel Swamp Struggle," a series of articles by Marshall Dial, which began in the *New Madrid Weekly Record*, March 11.

The story of the Odessa Collegiate Institute, which operated for 30 years after its founding in 1883, is told by William G. McNeel in "R. L. D. S. Church Buys Old College Grounds" in the *Odessa Odessan*, June 2.

"Community Yesterdays," a series of historical feature stories about the Odessa area, first appeared in the *Odessan* on June 9. The author, Collins Ewing, is a former local editor and publisher.

The role played by Missourians in one of the decisive actions of the Civil War is discussed by Frances M. Fishback in "Fourth of July Marked End of Siege of Vicksburg" in the *Perry Enterprise*, July 7, and the *Center Herald*, July 7.

Some recent discoveries in Maramec Spring State Park are discussed in "Excavations Disclose Forge at Iron Works," an illustrated story in the *St. James Leader-Journal*, May 26.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, June 12, includes two articles of special interest to the historian, "Hot Controversy Swirls About Future of Rugged Current River Country" by C. K. Boeschenstein, a discussion of the possible creation of an Ozarks National Monument, and "Ste. Genevieve Oldest White Settlement," a brief history of the old French town.

"Missouri's Blue and Gray," an illustrated feature by David Brown in the *Globe-Democrat Sunday Magazine*, July 3, discusses the role played by Missourians in the siege of Vicksburg.

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 10, includes biographical sketches of two men of statewide significance, "Matt Morse Helped Lift State Out of Mud" by C. K. Boeschenstein and "The Indestructible Mr. [Lee] Meriwether" by Walter E. Orthwein.

Dickson Terry discusses the Battle of Wilson's Creek and the effort to create a national park at the site in "Missouri's Bloodiest



Battle," an illustrated feature in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 8.

Present day Arrow Rock is portrayed in "Tour to Missouri's Historic Arrow Rock" by Charles Menees and Arthur Witman in the pictures section of the *Post-Dispatch*, May 8.

"Mountain View Sells Citizens Into 'Slavery' to Aid Centennial," an illustrated feature by Wayne Yeeman in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, June 21, provides a historical sketch of Mountain View.

The history of Rockbridge, Ozark County, is discussed in "Couple's Trout-Raising Venture Leads to Restoration of Village" in the *Post-Dispatch*, July 13.

"Campaign in Dixie," a Civil War diary written by William H. Lynch, appears in installment form in the *Salem News* beginning on April 14. Company D of the Thirty-Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, to which Lynch belonged, was mustered into service at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, on October 20, 1862, and reached the Yazoo River in Mississippi, where the detailed account begins, on December 26.

David Blanton, Jr., briefly tells the history of Charleston in "Charleston Enters 2nd Century With Optimistic Outlook" in the *Sikeston Daily Standard*, June 16.

Lucile Morris Upton discusses the career of George Washington Carver in "Ex-Slave Who Grew to Greatness Lives Again in Ozarks Monument," an illustrated feature story in the *Springfield News and Leader*, July 17.

An interesting phase of Morgan County history is told by Mrs. Royce Moser, Sr., in "Railroad Building Halted by the Great Civil War," in the *Versailles Leader-Statesman*, May 6.

Charles Pancoast, a young Quaker pharmacist, came west from Philadelphia in 1840, was unsuccessful in operating a St. Louis drugstore, and then turned to steam navigation. His account of steamboating on the Osage River in the 1840's appears in the *Warsaw Benton County Enterprise* beginning on June 23.

"Daniel Boone's Trapping Camp Fixed in County," a story by Ralph Gregory in the *Washington Citizen*, August 8, states that

Boone and a Negro boy, Derry, camped at the mouth of a stream now known as Boone Creek and trapped on the Upper Bourbeuse during the 1800-1801 season.

The story of Holstein Mill in Warren County is told in "Old Stone Grinder Keeps Turning Out Corn Meal," an illustrated article in the *Washington Missourian*, May 26.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*Tide Without Turning: Elijah P. Lovejoy and Freedom of the Press.* By John Gill. (Boston: Starr King Press, 1958. xiv, 256 pp. Indexed. \$4.50.) This biography of the "martyred abolitionist" first recreates the scene on the Mississippi waterfront at Alton, Illinois, late on November 7, 1837, when Lovejoy was killed by a mob while attempting to protect his property. The writer then traces Lovejoy's life from his birth in Maine on November 9, 1802.

After graduating from Waterville College (now Colby) in 1826 as class valedictorian and poet, Lovejoy moved in 1827 to St. Louis, where he taught school and worked as a reporter for the *St. Louis Times*. He quickly won the respect of the community and within a short time gave up teaching to become editor and publisher of the paper. In 1832 Lovejoy resigned and entered Princeton to prepare for the ministry. In 1833, after being licensed to preach, he returned to St. Louis as editor of the new *St. Louis Observer*, a Presbyterian weekly, and with the designation of missionary to Missouri and Illinois. In the latter capacity Lovejoy helped to organize several churches in both states. He frequently spoke in the church at St. Charles, and in 1835 he married Celia Ann French of that city.

During this period the *Observer* published news on slavery impartially, and editorially Lovejoy opposed all mobs and illegal action, including that of the abolitionists. In 1835 while he attended presbytery at Union and the annual meeting of the State Synod at Palmyra a combination of rumors and unfortunate circumstances placed his life in jeopardy. At this time he declared himself an emancipationist, not an abolitionist.

The *Observer* covered a wide range of interests and attracted an increasing number of subscribers, but its outspoken reporting and its editorial policies drew the ire of a growing segment of the community, causing removal of the paper to Alton in 1836.

The outstanding features of the book include the author's portrayal of mob passions as exhibited in St. Louis and Alton and during Lovejoy's visit to St. Charles a few months before his death.

*The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875. Volume XIV. Handcarts to Zion: The Story of a Unique Western Migration, 1856-1860.* By LeRoy R. Hafen and Ann W. Hafen. (Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1960. 328 pp. Indexed. \$9.50.) The authors state in the foreword that "at only one period, 1856-60, was the handcart employed for mass migration—the most remarkable travel experiment in the history of Western America." This is the story of that experiment, when nearly 3,000 people made the 1,300-mile journey from Iowa City to Great Salt Lake Valley in these hand-made, two-wheeled carts, a journey which brought the joy of fulfillment for some, deep tragedy for others.

Brigham Young's followers settled the area about Great Salt Lake in 1847, and abundant harvests in the early 1850's created an optimism which encouraged the Mormons to actively seek converts and to urge their migration to the new Zion. Grasshoppers and drought brought financial distress in 1855, however, and both tithing receipts and donations to the Perpetual Emigration Fund declined seriously. In view of the Mormon effort to assist emigration, the need arose for a cheaper mode of transportation; from this came an unusual plan for overland travel, the handcart.

After laying the background for their story, the authors discuss the journeys of the various handcart companies, quoting freely from the recollections and the diaries of those who made the journey and from the official day-by-day records made of each company's travel.

The appendices include eight accounts prepared by men who were associated with the companies, songs sung by the emigrants, and a roster of the members of each of the ten handcart companies.

*The Jefferson Image in the American Mind.* By Merrill D. Peterson. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. x, 548 pp. Indexed. \$8.50.) The author, by demonstrating the complexities of Thomas Jefferson, explains how his ideas, being viewed in fragments, have been criticized, defended, or used by leading figures and political groups to defend or uphold their positions in ideological warfare.

In supporting his statement that "No American state has paid so many honors to Jefferson as Missouri" (p. 273), the writer notes that the State has a Jefferson County, 18 Jefferson townships, a capital which was originally named the City of Jefferson, and a great number of schools, streets, and hotels named for him. The volume also calls attention to Jefferson Barracks, the Jefferson Memorial Building in St. Louis, Karl Bitter's bronze in St. Louis and James Frazer's statue before the State Capitol and briefly discusses the history of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial and the Jefferson Club of St. Louis. In addition, the granite obelisk which formerly marked Jefferson's grave now stands on the University of Missouri campus, the University's School of Journalism each year arranges an observance of Jefferson's birthday, and the General Assembly in 1931 made his birthday, April 13, a legal holiday.

*Generals in Gray: Lives of the Confederate Commanders.* By Ezra J. Warner. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1959. xxvii, 420 pp. Not indexed. \$7.50.) This useful contribution to the history of the Civil War contains biographical sketches of all the Confederate generals, 425 of them, and a photograph of all except one. In addition, the volume includes an interesting summary of facts about the Southern military leaders, noting that 146 of the generals were graduates of West Point, two-thirds had served with the United States Army, 129 were lawyers, and 19 per cent were killed in action.

Among the Confederate generals born in Missouri were John Bullock Clark, Jr., Fayette; Francis Marion Cockrell, Warrensburg; John Rogers Cooke, Jefferson Barracks; John McCausland, St. Louis; James Patrick Major, Fayette; John Sappington Marmaduke, Arrow Rock; John George Walker, Cole County; and William Hugh Young, Boonville. Others who are associated with Missouri through residence include Henry Watkins Allen, John Stevens Bowen, Daniel Marsh Frost, Martin Edwin Green, James Henry Lane, Sterling Price, Joseph Orville Shelby, William Yarnell Slack, and John Wilkins Whitfield.

*My Lifetime in Letters.* By Upton Sinclair. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1960. xxi, 412 pp. Indexed. \$6.50.) Upton Sinclair, born in Baltimore in 1878 and now living in Arizona, has won fame as a novelist, dramatist, journalist, and pamphleteer.

He has written 80 full-length books which have been translated into 60 languages and published in 55 countries. In 1943 he became the first American to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. He has travelled widely and has been a candidate for the United States Congress and Senate and the governorship of California. Mr. Sinclair has been on intimate terms with many outstanding figures, and over a period of many years his wife has set aside 7,000 incoming letters as being of special interest. He has selected approximately 300 of the choicest of these, representing such a diversified group of writers as Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Theodore Roosevelt, Eugene Debs, Maxim Gorky, George Bernard Shaw, Luther Burbank, M. K. Gandhi, Albert Einstein, and H. L. Mencken, and these are here published for the first time and with Mr. Sinclair's comments, resulting in an interesting account of the man and the times.

*Matt Field on the Santa Fe Trail.* Collected by Clyde and Mae Reed Porter and edited by John E. Sunder. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1960. xxix, 322 pp. Indexed. \$5.95.) In 1839 Matt Field, in search of health, adventure, and the pleasures of Santa Fe after a four-year career on the Mobile-New Orleans-St. Louis theatrical circuit, joined a company of 18 American and Mexican merchants and tourists who left Independence for the Southwest.

This book consists of Field's impressions of the New Mexico settlements and the Santa Fe Trail as recorded in verse in his journal of July 15-October 30, 1839, and in 85 articles published in serial form in the New Orleans *Picayune* and described by the paper as "fanciful relations of real incidents" which "although written to amuse . . . contain useful information" about the culture and trade of the Southwest.

The introduction provides a brief biography of Field.

*The Saga of Ben Holladay, Giant of the Old West.* By Ellis Lucia. (New York: Hastings House, 1959. x, 374 pp. Indexed. \$6.50.) Holladay, born in Kentucky in 1819, arrived in Missouri in 1836 and accompanied William Sublette's trading expedition to Santa Fe. In 1838 he was a clerk at Weston, where he later opened a saloon which quickly developed into a general store and hotel. He soon moved into local and then long distance freighting, a career which was helped by his role in the Mormon and Mexican wars.

Holladay was the giant of his day in the field of transportation; he operated steamships to the Orient, sternwheelers on the rivers, a railroad in the Northwest, freighting wagons and stage coaches throughout the West, and hotels on his travel routes. But he spread his resources too thin and in his latter years was at the mercy of his enemies. This readable volume recalls the amazing career of a man who played an active role in early Missouri history.

*The Autobiography of J. W. McGarvey.* Compiled by DeLoris Stevenson and Dwight E. Stevenson. (Lexington, Kentucky: College of the Bible, 1960. 93 pp. Indexed. \$1.50.) John W. McGarvey, who was associated with the College of the Bible in Lexington, Kentucky, from its founding in 1865 until his death in 1911, contemplated that his son should write his biography, and to that end he prepared a 66-page manuscript regarding his career. At his son's request he later wrote a number of brief essays for insertion and provided other material with suggestions for its use. The compilers present this material with a minimum of editing.

McGarvey taught a school for boys at Fayette, 1850-1852, preached in Howard County churches, 1852-1853, and moved to Dover in Lafayette County in 1853, where he served until 1862.

The book provides sketches of several noted Missouri clergymen including Moses E. Lard, Winthrop H. Hopson, and L. B. Wilkes.

*The Wild Mammals of Missouri.* By Charles W. Schwartz and Elizabeth R. Schwartz. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1959. xvi, 341 pp. Indexed. \$5.95.) Wildlife enthusiasts of all ages will enjoy this informative volume which has been prepared by a husband-and-wife team of biologists on the staff of the Missouri Conservation Commission. The book presents significant facts about 82 species of animals, including description, distribution, abundance, habitat and home, foods, reproduction, importance, management, and control. It also has nearly 400 illustrations by Charles Schwartz, with 56 full page plates. The volume provides a brief introduction to the study of mammalogy and a valuable list of selected references for each species which is included.

*Carl Schurz, Patriot.* By Clara Tutt. (Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1960. 107 pp. Not indexed. \$3.00.) This is a children's biography of the German immigrant who arrived in New York City in 1852, settled briefly in Philadelphia, and then

moved to Wisconsin in 1855. In 1861 he became Minister to Spain, a post which he resigned to become brigadier general of volunteers in the Union Army. Schurz began his Missouri career in 1867 as joint editor of the St. Louis *Westliche Post*. He became United States Senator from Missouri in 1869 and served until 1875. From 1877 to 1881 he was Secretary of the Interior. He devoted his remaining years, until his death in 1906, to journalism and the lecture platform.

*Baseball: The Early Years.* By Harold Seymour. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1960. x, 373 pp. Indexed. \$7.50.) This is a history of baseball which describes its evolution from a boyish pastime into a well organized business institution. This volume tells the story to 1903, and a second volume, which is now being prepared, will discuss twentieth century baseball. Missourians will be interested in reading of the role played by the St. Louis Browns and the St. Louis Unions, L. C. Krauthoff, Henry V. and John B. C. Lucas, Adolphus Busch, Alfred H. Spink, Chris Von der Ahe, and Ellis Wainwright in the development of the game.

*Denver in Slices.* By Louisa Ward Arps. (Denver: Sage Books, 1959. 263 pp. Indexed. \$4.50.) Slice XII, pages 228-244, discusses the career of Eugene Field as managing editor of the *Denver Tribune* from July, 1881, to July, 1883, when he demonstrated that "he knew how to manage a newspaper, but his written contributions to the *Denver Tribune* were destined to be more important than his business ability." [p. 228] Field's Denver home now stands in Washington Park, where it is used as the Eugene Field Branch of the Denver Public Library.

*Lest We Forget: A History of Pulaski County, Missouri, and Fort Leonard Wood.* By Mabel Manes Mottaz. (Springfield: Cain Printing Company, 1960. xvi, 81 pp. Not indexed. \$1.25.) This is a compilation of newspaper and magazine articles and radio talks by the author, who is a native of Waynesville. The booklet, which is very attractively illustrated, quickly traces the history of Pulaski County from the earliest settlement to the present.

*Wide Meadows.* By Jean Bell Mosley. (Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers, Ltd., 1960. 236 pp. Not indexed. \$4.00.) This is a collection of 20 short stories relating to a farm childhood in the



Missouri Ozarks in the early part of the century. The author, a native of Elvins, Missouri, is a graduate of Doe Run High School, Flat River Junior College, and Southeast Missouri State College, and now lives in Cape Girardeau.

*Cowboy-Artist: Charles M. Russell.* By Shannon Garst. (New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1960. 192 pp. Indexed. \$2.95.) The author quickly tells the story of Charles M. Russell, who was born in St. Louis in 1864, went to Montana in 1880 and spent eleven years on the range, and devoted his remaining 35 years to art, a field in which his ability to portray the Old West won national recognition.

*Dictionary of the American Indian.* By John Stoutenburgh, Jr. (New York: Philosophical Library, 1960. 462 pp. Not indexed. \$10.00.) Entries in this comprehensive work are alphabetically arranged and consist principally of discussions of Indian lore, definitions of Indian personal and place names, and brief biographical sketches.

#### OBITUARIES

ABINGTON, MRS. ED L., Poplar Bluff: October 2, 1894-August 26, 1959. Leader in civic, social, and political affairs.\*

ADAMS, B. C., Kansas City: April 1, 1880-October 14, 1959. Chairman of the board of Gas Service Company; founder and first president in 1940. Former roving vice president and trouble shooter for Henry Doherty utility interests.\*

ANTHONY, WENDELL ALLISON, Sikeston: December 4, 1893-February 6, 1960. Dentist. Organization worker.\*

ATKESON, RALPH W., Springfield: February 22, 1896-May 7, 1960. Editor and co-owner of the *Salem News*, 1933-1946; of the *Buller Times-Press*, 1950-1957. Member of the State Industrial Commission, 1957-1960.

ATKINSON, THOMAS E., New York: August 6, 1895-June 29, 1960. Professor of law at New York University since 1945. Author. Professor of law at University of Missouri, 1935-1945. Technical adviser to Missouri Supreme Court Committee on Civil Code, 1942-1944.\*



BENEDICT, H. D., St. Louis: September 23, 1876-January 25, 1960.\*

BRANNAN, MRS. JAMES, Dallas, Texas: July 12, 1886-August 17, 1959.\*

CASEY, CLIFFORD H., Joplin: June 12, 1902-July 5, 1960. Attorney. State representative, 1941-1943. Attorney for rent division of Office of Price Administration in Southwest Missouri, 1942-1950.

COOK, MRS. MARY ELLA, Portageville: April 23, 1878-November 11, 1959. Housewife. Religious leader.\*

CRIMMINS, HARRY B., Kansas City: April 5, 1893-June 13, 1960. Retired educator. Instructor at St. Louis University, 1931-1936; president, 1936-1942. Army chaplain, 1943-1945. Regent of School of Medicine, Creighton University, 1945-1952. Florissant pastor, 1953-1957. Instructor at Rockhurst College, 1957-1958.

DEHONEY, BUFORD, Raytown: August 21, 1874-February 27, 1960. Retired farmer. Former member of the board of Raytown banks.\*

DENSLOW, RAY V., Trenton: March 6, 1885-September 10, 1960. Active in Freemasonry, both as officer and author. Fifth Vice President of The State Historical Society, 1945-1956; Trustee, 1955-1960. A LIFE member of the Society.\*

DOW, HARVEY D., Sedalia: May 22, 1875-August 22, 1960. Attorney. State representative, 1945-1949, 1953-1955.

DUVAL, HUME B., Jefferson City: August 11, 1899-May 23, 1960. Chief of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* bureau in Jefferson City since 1942; *Globe-Democrat* bureau in Jefferson City since 1942; *Globe-Democrat* employee since 1927. Formerly with the *Kansas City Post* and the *Kansas City Star*. Organization and religious leader.\*

ECKEL, GEORGE R., St. Joseph: December 30, 1882-July 27, 1959. Architect.\*

FELIX, CHARLES G., Dexter: August 5, 1894-April 5, 1960. Owner of a bookkeeping service. Organization worker.\*

HANSON, JOSEPH MILLS, Manassas, Virginia: July 20, 1876-February 11, 1960. Author. National Park Service employee, 1934-1947. Actively engaged in planning for Civil War Centennial and Dakota Territory Centennial. Organization leader.\*

HENNINGS, THOMAS C., JR., St. Louis: June 25, 1903-September 13, 1960. Attorney. United States Senator, 1951-1960. Assistant circuit attorney of St. Louis, 1929-1934; circuit attorney, 1941. United States Congressman, 1935-1940.\*

HOOK, JOHN T., Mexico: August 15, 1877-May 28, 1960. "The Dean of American Saddle Horsemen." Stables operator. Business and civic leader. Former show ring rider, outstanding in developing young men into trainers and riders.

HUNTER, HARRY P., St. Louis: July 21, 1891-September 28, 1959. Minister in Public Relations for the Methodist Children's Home of Missouri since 1958. Former Jefferson City district superintendent and pastor at Kansas City, Lee's Summit, Independence, Rolla, and St. Louis.\*

MAUGHS, W. C., Fulton: February 9, 1892-January 29, 1960. Attorney. Head of Maughs Realty Company. Organization leader.\*

MILLER, G. H., Centralia: August 31, 1908-May 25, 1960. Editor and publisher of *Centralia Fireside Guard*. President-elect of Northeast Missouri Press Association. Civic and religious leader. Former accountant. A former employee of the Society.\*

MORTON, JOHN NECE, Springfield: April 16, 1878-July 18, 1960. Retired railway mail clerk. Active in political, church, and youth work. Charter member of Greene County Historical Society. State representative, 1942-1948.\*

NEALE, ANNIE G., Greenfield: January 11, 1882-February 17, 1959. Retired educator.\*

SAILER, JOSEPH, Jefferson City: December 18, 1873-January 28, 1960. Retired publisher. Editor of Jefferson City *Helias Booster*, 1930-1952. Founder of the *Jefferson City Post*, May 18, 1894, and the *Daily Post*, July 15, 1908.

SIBLEY, MRS. A. K., Columbia: April 15, 1889-July 12, 1960.\*

SMITH, MRS. ANDREW H., Blairsville, Pennsylvania: April 18, 1904-November 11, 1959.\*

SNEED, LEOLYNN, Keytesville: August 18, 1877-February 29, 1960.\*

SPEAR, GEORGE E., Belton: July 9, 1899-June 18, 1960. Editor and publisher of the *Belton Star-Herald* since 1933. Mayor, 1947-1955. Civic and religious leader.

STEADMAN, MRS. J. R., Kansas City: April 22, 1879-December 25, 1959.\*

SWEENEY, PATRICK DAVID, Boonville: November 26, 1890-May 6, 1960. Superintendent of State Training School for Boys since 1949; associated with school since 1941. Former Cooper County official and farmer.

SWILLEY, MRS. FANNIE, Portageville: September 24, 1875-January 25, 1960. Retired teacher. Religious worker.\*

TIERNAN, L. CURTIS, Kansas City: July 13, 1884-June 20, 1960. A retired Army colonel, chief chaplain in Europe during World War II. A priest for 50 years, he served as pastor in Kansas City, California, and Springfield and as chief chaplain at Army's Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth. Recipient of Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, and several citations.

VALLETTE, E. B., Nevada: October 10, 1873-October 18, 1959. Retired agent for Kansas City Life Insurance Company. Former sales representative for grocery distributor.\*

WAGNER, MAY, Clinton: August 18, 1877-February 29, 1960.\*

WALLACE, JAMES S., Sikeston: November 4, 1893-July 9, 1960. Retired merchant and farmer. State representative, New Madrid County, 1933-1937; Scott County, 1939-1949, 1951-1960. Chief clerk of House, 1949-1951.

WILLIAMS, ELBERT D., Rolla: September 2, 1883-June 19, 1960. Banker; associated with Rolla State Bank since 1910. Civic leader.\*

YOUNG, MRS. F. G., Marshall: May 13, 1878-December 30, 1959.\*

\*A member of the Society.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

### THE FIRST HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN MISSOURI?

From the *Columbia Missouri Statesman*, May 23, 1845.

On the 10th inst., there was established in St. Charles, Mo., a Historical Society. Benj. Emmons, Jr., was chosen President and S. H. Douglass, Secretary.

### THE HOOP WITH A TILT

From the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*, June 10, 1866.

Very Pretty. The young ladies of St. Joseph are wearing pink garters, almost exclusively. They look very pretty, and are admired by all observers—thanks to the hoop with a tilt.

### PUNISH THE LITTLE ROGUES

From the *St. Louis Republican*, July 19, 1869.

The town council of Shelbina, Shelby county, has enacted an ordinance prohibiting all swine "ranging under forty pounds" from running at large in the streets. The world over, it is the practice to punish the little rogues and let the great ones go free.

### MISSOURI STILL RAISES GIANTS

From a letter written on May 5, 1960, by Dr. S. A. Casey, Lebanon, in regard to the story on the back cover of the *April Review*, which quoted a newspaper article of 1867 as saying that "Mississippi county boasts of a sassafras that must be king of that tribe; it measures nine feet in circumference."

I wish to tell you that on my farm on the Gasconade River in south-east Laclede County, we have a sassafras that measures 17 feet and 8 inches in circumference at the ground and 6 feet up it measures 12 feet and 8 inches. We do not know how old this tree is, but we do know that in 1833 when my grandfather settled there it was a shade tree in the cow lot. It is a healthy and thrifty tree.

### SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES

From the *St. Joseph Morning Herald*, June 28, 1866.

We were in the store of one of our dressmakers yesterday, and saw a most ingenious device, invented for the purpose of enabling the ladies to delude our unsuspecting males by a "deceitful show," which is termed a "palpitator." It is an artificial bosom, made with a steel frame, which encloses a bellows, operated by clock work. The machinery gives that portion of the bosom which is intended to be looked upon, a gentle heaving motion about twenty times a minute. The effect is said to be wonderful. The palpitator may be readily attached to that garment worn to give shape to the body, while it gives support by aid of drilling, whalebone, eyelets, lacing, &c.

## MISSOURI'S LOSS WOULD HAVE LICKED THE NORTH

From the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, May 6, 1960.

The North would have "lost the Civil War before it started" if Missouri had been taken over by the Confederacy, Bruce Catton, noted historical author and editor, said here Thursday. . . .

Citing the importance of St. Louis and Missouri in the war's outcome, Mr. Catton pointed out that "the first real shooting started here" when Capt. Nathaniel Lyon broke up a camp of Confederate sympathizers on the outskirts of the city.

"I don't think there was a chance that Missouri would have joined the South," the author said, in a press conference before his speech. "But the populace was split about 50-50 between North and South before Lyon decided to run the pro-Southern people out."

"If the Confederacy had been able to take over Missouri," he added, "the rest of the border states would have gone along and Lincoln would have been licked before he started fighting."

## SHADES OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER!

From the Franklin *Missouri Intelligencer*, September 2, 1825.

Extracted from "The Shooting Match," by Moss Bucket.

Besides field sports, in a new country where game is abundant, shooting matches on almost every Saturday evening, tend to perfect our riflemen in the use of their hair splitting weapons. Many of these guns are so unpromising in appearance that one of them might be mistaken for a crow-bar tied to a hand-spike; but when in the hands of a marksman, its value is ascertained.

At our shooting matches 'for beef,' steer is divided into five parts, and the hide and tallow is termed the *fifth quarter*. This last is the most valuable, and it is for the *fifth quarter* that the most skillful marksmen contend. The shot are generally so thickly planted about the centre of the target as to require great scrutiny in determining the conquerors—the "*fifth quarter* winner," "second choice," &c. When this is known, great exultation is not usual, but the winners sometimes betray a little vanity in bestowing encomiums upon their rifles; and there are few who are not polite enough to attribute their success to the excellence of their arms. If the gunsmith be present, he is not a little flattered by the acknowledgment of his skill. Many of the most *distinguished* guns acquire names of the most fearful import, by which they are known in the sporting circles, and small bets are sometimes made on *Black Snake*, *Cross Burstler*, *Hair Splitter*, *Blood Letter*, and *PANTHER COOLER*. In short there are very few of our rifles that would not put to shame the arrow that was sent a messenger "to *Philip's* right eye." I am likewise disposed to believe that if NATTY BUMPO himself were to attend one of our shooting matches, "for beef," he might stake his last ninepence to no purpose.

## A LETTER FROM FRANK JAMES

From a letter written by Frank James on January 8, 1897, to Mrs. M. P. (Paralee Hudspeth) Wood:

Dear Friend—

I have just received your favor— It grieves me more than you can imagine to learn of the death of my dear friend— I am anxious to visit the old place before

you leave it, from the fact [that] around that hospitable home of yours [the William Hudspeth home in Jackson County] many fond recollections are recalled, and was it possible to turn back memory's page and live over those happy days again with that big fire in the West room and around it seated Joel [Hudspeth], Silas [Hudspeth], Robert, George Rufus, Babe [William Napoleon Hudspeth], Lamertine [Hudspeth], Ben Morrow and others would be a picture that would gladden the hearts of all. But as this can not be, I hope that when I do come I will have the pleasure of meeting all those that are living around that same dear old hearth. It will not be so very long before the restless flapping of death wings will no doubt be heard around the pillows of many more of our dear friends, and so on down to the end of time, one generation after another. My sympathy goes out to you in this dark hour and I trust you will be given courage by the Supreme Ruler to bear this burden as He gave you strength to do so on other occasions. We will give you due notice in advance at what time we will be at your house. Present my regards to Ben, Babe, Lamertine, Uncle George VanCleve, in fact, to all our friends. Mrs. James also join me in love to all I am

Yours Most Respectfully

[Signed] Frank James

[*Editor's Note:* This letter, which was submitted by Thomas Lorraine W. Campbell, Minden, Louisiana, is published to portray a different side of Frank James than that which is ordinarily visualized.]

#### NEITHER WATER NOR GRASS

From the *Springfield Advertiser*, February 17, 1849.

*Emigrants to California.*—Messrs, EDITORS: Several companies of persons are making arrangements to leave the western and southwestern States for California immediately, by the southern or Spanish trail, via Fort Smith. My attention has been called to the subject, by a letter received yesterday, from a member of the company about leaving Memphis. Through your journal, and such others as feel disposed to give information to their fellow citizens, on a question that may involve them in serious consequences, I would say to such companies, *abandon the design at once*. The route is the worst that could possibly be thought of. Well did the Spanish guide exclaim to Fremont, when about entering the edge of the great desert of five hundred miles in width: "There, there are the great *ilanós* (plains) *no hay agua; no hay zacate—nada*: there is neither water nor grass—nothing: every animal that goes out upon them dies."—FREMONT says of it—"A vast desert plain spread before us, from which the boldest traveler turns away in despair." Again he says: "We found it the roughest and rockiest road we had ever seen in the country, and which nearly destroyed our fine band of mules and horses."

The distance is over a thousand miles greater than by the South Pass. By taking the northern route, our Southern friends can travel over a thousand miles directly on their route by steamboat; placing them further ahead on the north route on the 1st of May, than they would be if they started by Fort Smith on the 15th of March. . . .

Joseph E. Ware

[*Editor's Note:* Joseph E. Ware was the author of *The Emigrants' Guide to California*, published in St. Louis in 1849, the first adequate guidebook and for many years the best in existence.]

## IT HAD ITS ADVANTAGES

From the Franklin *Missouri Intelligencer*, April 1, 1820. Extracted from "The 'Boon's Lick' Country," by Augs. Storrs.

Franklin is laid off on a liberal plan, on the north bank of the Missouri river, and is an incorporated town. The public square contains two acres, and its principal streets are eighty-two and a half feet wide. Being yet in its infancy, it does not contain many elegant buildings; it has however, an agreeable & polished society, and, as to business and importance, is the second town in the territory. Chariton is about thirty miles above Franklin, on the same side of the river. It occupies a beautiful site, and, from its situation and other advantages, promises to become a place of considerable importance. Boonville occupies a high bluff situation, on the south bank of the Missouri, and is the seat of justice for Cooper county. It commands a handsome view of Franklin, and is thought to be an eligible site.

Skillful, industrious mechanics, of almost every occupation, would here find encouragement; as money is plenty, and their wages extremely high. Provisions of almost every kind are cheap and plentiful, but labor and boarding are high: wheat is one dollar per bushel, corn thirty-three and one-third cents, beef and pork at five dollars per cwt. and boarding from three dollars and fifty cents to six dollars per week. Fresh & salt springs, a fertile soil, and a healthy climate, which are not often united together, with the cheapness of provisions, render it as desirable to emigrants as any other section of the western country. Much first rate land may now be entered within thirty miles from this place. It has been sold about seventy miles west of it, and still farther there is a large body of first-rate land to come into market, but the time of its sale is unknown. By late information, its timber is ascertained to be much more extensive than was hitherto supposed, and its advantages are equal, if not superior, to those of any other tract in this district.

## LOOK THEM OVER, GIRLS!

Extracted from the Jefferson City *Peoples Tribune*, May 22, 29, 1872.

LEAP YEAR! A List of Single Young Men in Jefferson City.

Mr. B. W. W., is a demi-blonde, tall, talented, and tolerably good looking, dark grey eyes, sandy hair and whiskers, aged about 35 years. Would make an excellent husband, but is very shy and hard to catch.

Mr. A. W. E. is 5 feet 8 inches in height, fine specimen of vigorous manhood, genial and captivating in manner, dark grey eyes, hair and whiskers auburn color, about 32 years of age. Is somewhat distinguished as a musical critic. Might marry for love.

Mr. N. E. M., is a tall beardless young man of 22 summers, good looking (but is not aware of the fact), correct in his habits, fine business qualifications. Does not fall in love oftener than once a week, and would prove a very desirable catch.

Mr. F. M. S., is of medium height, fair complexion, blue eyes, hair (somewhat sparse), dark, aged about 29 years, is good looking and knows it, and would not refuse a good offer.

Mr. H. B. H., is a young man of about 28 summers, tall, fair complexion, nose somewhat prominent, hazel eyes, beardless, might possibly marry, but would be rather hard to please, none but literary ladies need apply.

Mr. J. L. P. is an incorrigible bachelor of several winters, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, hard to catch, is a great admirer of ladies, but does not desire a warrantee deed to any particular ones, thoroughly understands the management of a small tea party, and would prove a treasure as a family man. Will not keep longer than 1873.

Mr. T. M. W., is an elegant young man, who has through many discouraging months cultivated a delicate moustach—the color of which cannot be precisely stated, but somewhat resembles down on the back of [a] mouse; polite and affable towards all, he is a general favorite; would marry for love only. Sealed proposals addressed to N. E. M., will receive prompt attention.

Mr. T. G. J., is a tall handsome young man of five and twenty summers; hair and whiskers of raven hue, well oiled and glossy; has rather a DISTINGUE air; is very fond of ladies' society, but does not wish to marry, that is until after harvest; is very shy; thoroughly understands the enticing wiles of the fair sex, and in order to catch him the successful lady must bait her hook with a genuine fly.

#### A FUR TRADING EXPEDITION RETURNS FROM THE MOUNTAINS

From the *Columbia Missouri Intelligencer*, October 9, 1830.

*Arrival of Fur Traders and Trappers from the Rocky Mountains.* On Tuesday last a large company of trappers and traders from the Rocky Mountains, passed through this place, with Furs and Mules valued at *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*. The cavalcade extended a considerable distance. The gentlemen who fitted out this expedition are Messrs. Smith, Jackson and Sublette [*sic*], and we are much gratified that they are likely to be so well rewarded for their hazardous enterprise. A considerable number of large and substantial waggons, laden with the fruits of their toils, accompanied them, exclusive of the pack horses and mules, of which there were a great number. We should judge there were about fifty individuals. These hardy and sun-burnt *Mountaineers*, who had been so long excluded from the pleasures of civilized society, exhibited great demonstrations of satisfaction, at their near approach to their families and homes.

#### THE FIRST WAGONS TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

From the *St. Louis Beacon*, March 31, 1831. Extracted from a copy of a letter written from St. Louis on October 29, 1830, by Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson, and William L. Sublette to John H. Eaton, Secretary of War.

The business commenced by General Ashley some years ago, of taking furs from the United States territory beyond the Rocky mountains, has since been continued by Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson, and William L. Sublette, under the firm of Smith, Jackson, and Sublette. They commenced business in 1826, and have since continued it; and have made observations and gained information which they think it important to communicate to the Government. The number of men they have employed has usually been from eighty to one hundred and eighty; and with these, divided into parties, they have traversed every part of the country west of the Rocky mountains, from the peninsula of California to the mouth of the Columbia river. Pack-horses, or rather mules, were at first used; but in the beginning of the present year, it was determined to try wagons; and in the month of April last, on the 10th day of the month, a caravan of ten wagons, drawn by five mules each, and two dearborns, drawn by one mule each, set out from St. Louis. We have eighty-one men in company, all mounted on



mules; and these were exclusive of a party left in the mountains. Our route from St. Louis was nearly due west to the western limits of the State; and thence along the Santa Fe trail about forty miles; from which the course was some degrees north of west; across the waters of the Kansas, and up the Great Platte river, to the Rocky mountains, and to the head of Wind river, where it issues from the mountains. This took us until the 16th day of July, and was as far as we wished the wagons to go, as the furs to be brought in were to be collected at this place, which is, or was this year, the great rendezvous of the persons engaged in that business. Here the wagons could easily have crossed the Rocky mountains, it being what is called the *Southern Pass* [South Pass], had it been desirable for them to do so, which it was not for the reason stated. For our support, at leaving the Missouri settlements, until we should get into the buffalo country, we drove twelve head of cattle, beside a milk cow. Eight of these only being required for use before we got to the buffaloes, the others went on to the head of Wind river. We began to fall in with the buffaloes on the Platte, about three hundred and fifty miles from the white settlements; and from that time lived on buffaloes, the quantity being infinitely beyond what was needed. On the fourth of August, the wagons being in the mean time loaded with the furs which had been previously taken, we set out on the return to St. Louis. All the high points of mountains then in view were white with snow; but the passes and valleys, and all the level country, were green with grass. Our route back was over the same ground nearly as in going out, and we arrived in St. Louis on the 10th of October, bringing back the ten wagons, the dearborns being left behind; four of the oxen and the milk cow were also brought back to the settlements in Missouri, as we did not need them for provision. Our men were all healthy during the whole time; we suffered nothing by the Indians, and had no accident but the death of one man, being buried under a bank of earth that fell in upon him, and another being crippled at the same time. Of the mules, we lost but one by fatigue, and two horses stolen by the Kansas Indians; the grass being, along the whole route going and coming, sufficient for the support of the horses and mules.—The usual weight in the wagons was about one thousand eight hundred pounds. The usual progress of the wagons was from fifteen to twenty-five miles per day. The country being almost all open, level, and prairie, the chief obstructions were ravines and creeks, the banks of which required cutting down, and for this purpose a few pioneers were generally kept ahead of the caravan. This is the first time that wagons ever went to the Rocky mountains; and the ease and safety with which it was done, prove the facility of communicating over land with the Pacific ocean. The route from the *Southern Pass*, where the wagons stopped, to the Great Falls of the Columbia, being easier and better than on this side of the mountains, with grass enough for horses and mules, but a scarcity of game for the support of men. . . .

## MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

*Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, July, 1960: "Flood of Silver, Flood of Gold," by Leo M. Kaiser; "School Days in Hermann," by Frances Hurd Stadler; "Military Prisons in the Civil War," by Hugh P. Williamson; "The Comanches: An Ethnological Sketch," by J. A. Dacus; "John Whitehill, Carpenter," by Charles van Ravenswaay.

*Civil War Times*, July, 1960: "Glory Road Began in the West," by Bruce Catton.

*Holiday*, May, 1960: "The New Spirit of St. Louis," by Sean O'Faolain.

*Journal of the Missouri Bar*, December, 1959: "Hamilton Rowan Gamble, Lawyer, Jurist, Statesman," by Hugh P. Williamson.

\_\_\_\_\_, May, 1960: "William Napton, Man of Two Worlds," by Hugh P. Williamson.

*Law Enforcement, the Police Magazine of Missouri*, March, 1960: "Document, The State Against Celia, A Slave," by Hugh P. Williamson.

\_\_\_\_\_, April, 1960: "Lotteries and Law Enforcement Officers," by John M. Dalton and Hugh P. Williamson.

*Missouri Archaeologist*, December, 1959: "The Little Osage and Missouri Indian Village Sites, Ca. 1727-1777 A. D.," by Carl H. Chapman.

*Missouri Press News*, July, 1960: "Mark Twain: Legislative Reporter," by Russell A. Mann, Jr.

"Newton County Saga," Spring, 1960: "The Old Gibson House," by Thelma Slankard.

*Ozarks Mountaineer*, May, 1960: "Scenery and History Center Around Ozark—Delaware Town"; "Scenic Schlict Water Mill All Equipped to Grind Again," by Winslow A. Kingman; "Our Fine Scotch-Irish Heritage Here in the Ozarks," by Fred DeArmond; "Ozarks New Battlefield Parks—Wilson Creek and Pea Ridge"; "The Miller and His Customers in Early Days," by Fred W. Leach.

\_\_\_\_\_, June, 1960: "Fort Leonard Wood—Great Human and Material Asset to the Ozarks"; "The Varied Grass Flora of the Ozark Mountain Region," by C. L. Kucera; "Queer Names of Hill Communities [Tightwad]"; "A History of Old Hulston Mill That Still Operates Today," by Alvin R. Jones.

\_\_\_\_\_, July, 1960: "The Old Everton Picnic Typifies Ozark Folk Reunions," by E. H. Criswell; "'America's Largest Inland City'—Buffalo Before the Motor Age," by Ida E. Garner; "'Seen As I Drove By'—Steele Mansion," by Winslow A. Kingman; "Bryant Water Mill Dated Back Before the Civil War," by J. E. Curry; "Nixa, Thriving and Growing Agricultural Center—A Good Town," by Finis E. Gold.

*Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia*, September, December, 1959: "The Pioneer Days of the Loretines in Missouri, 1823-1841," by Sister M. Lilliana Owens.

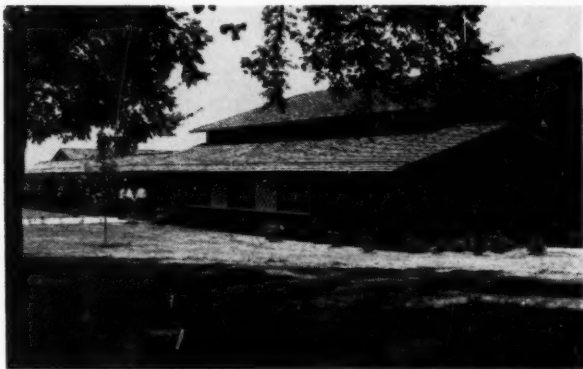
*Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, April, 1960: "The Sublettes of Kentucky and the Far West, 1830-1857," by Doyce B. Nunis, Jr.

*Saturday Evening Post*, September 3, 1960: "Missouri: Four States in One," by Roul Tunley.

*Westerners Brand Book*, Chicago Posse, April, 1960: "Centennial of the Pony Express."

\_\_\_\_\_, May, 1960: "The Mississippi: Highway of Humor," by Franklin J. Meine.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT



*Massie, Missouri Resources Commission*

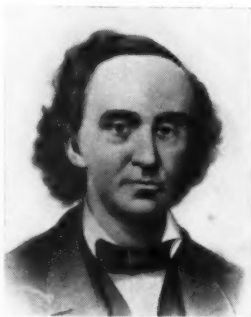
The George Washington Carver National Monument, which is located in Newton County about three miles southwest of Diamond, is rapidly becoming one of the area's major tourist attractions. Many improvements are being made, and the chief addition this year is the visitors' center, a structure which houses the museum, serves as starting point for the tours, and is built inside and out to resemble a barn, in keeping with the rural atmosphere of the park.

The visitor who takes the circle trail for a complete tour of the monument finds many mementoes of Carver's early life—the tree which local legend says was the one from which his master, Moses Carver, was hanged by his thumbs because he refused to tell raiders the hiding place of his gold, the new statue of Carver as a boy, the spring which supplied water for the Carver farm, an old plantation house, and the Carver burial plot. Plants along the trail are marked and identified by small signs.

The visitors' center, which is pictured above, includes a diorama which portrays the cabin as it looked in the 1860's when Carver was a boy; a museum exhibit with furniture from the home of Aunt Mariah Watkins, the Neosho Negro with whom Carver lived when he attended elementary school; the large family Bible; other articles associated with Carver's life; and photographs and graphic displays designed to illustrate Carver's career and to tell of his impact on the world.

This is reputed to be the first national monument to any American for services to agriculture, the first to any American educator, the first to any American scientist, and the first to any American Negro.

The George Washington Carver National Monument is being developed under Mission 66, a ten-year program for improving and staffing areas managed by the National Park Service so as to permit their widest use, greatest enjoyment, and understanding and to assure maximum preservation of the resources which give the areas their distinction.



*Strauss Portrait*

FAMOUS  
PERSONAGES OF  
THE CIVIL WAR  
IN MISSOURI

**Claiborne Fox Jackson**

Claiborne Fox Jackson served the State of Missouri as its acknowledged governor for only seven months. He was deposed by a state convention in July, 1861, the year of his inauguration, because of his Confederate sympathies. Following his deposition, Jackson called a special meeting of the legislature to convene in Neosho in November, 1861. Although less than a quorum responded, it passed an ordinance of secession, which provided that Missouri become the twelfth Confederate state with Jackson as her governor.

Born in Fleming County, Kentucky, on April 4, 1806, Jackson moved to Old Franklin, Missouri, before he was 20. His formal education was limited, but through associations with men like Dr. John Sappington, whose three daughters he married successively, Jackson obtained a good social reputation.

Jackson entered politics in 1836 when he was elected to the General Assembly from Saline County. In 1860, despite opposition by Thomas Hart Benton, Jackson was elected governor. His inaugural address, while not calling for secession, asserted that if the Union were dissolved Missouri should go with the South, and it called for a state convention to consider Missouri's relationship to the Union.

A convention was elected, but it found no reason for Missouri to secede. Undaunted, Jackson tried to gain control of the United States arsenal at St. Louis but was thwarted by Francis P. Blair and Nathaniel Lyon.

When the convention reassembled in July, it vacated the Assembly and the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of state. A strong Union man, Hamilton R. Gamble, was appointed Provisional Governor and provided a state government loyal to the United States throughout the war.

Meanwhile, Jackson and his supporters had withdrawn to Neosho where the secession ordinance was passed. Jackson died a year later in Little Rock, Arkansas, to a certain extent a man of mystery, as his halting, shifting course during periods of crisis has caused some historians to find him devious, while others have found him simply irresolute.—STEPHANIE PRICE.

